The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

A Secretary to be Named To-Day—The New-York Postmaster—Senator Caldwell—The Session.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The appointment of Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Mr. Boutwell will probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow, certainly not later than Tuesday. It will be an absolute appointment, not an appointment *ad interim*, which cannot be made under the law while the Senate is in session. As to who will be appointed, the best and latest information on the subject is to the effect that the President will finally decide that matter to-morrow; that to-night it is absolutely undecided, but the indications point strongly to the appointment of Judge Richardson; that if appointed his tenure of office will be a brief one, the President having in view a readjustment at a period not far distant. Senator Boutwell will take his seat on Tuesday.

GEN. JONES' SUCCESSOR.

The President will to-morrow send to the Senate the name of Deputy Collector James, of the Custom-house, for Postmaster of New-York, in place of Gen. P. H. Jones, resigned. This is another illustration of the President's practical view of civil service reform, in the transfer of a faithful officer from one branch of the public service to another, with accompanying promotion.

SENATOR CALDWELL.

There seems now a possibility that Caldwell will be turned out of the Senate, either by the adoption of the committee's resolution declaring the seat vacant, or by the harsher expedient of expulsion. There is some diversity of opinion as to the result, however, as his friends still claim that he will retain his seat, and, moreover, many changes may be produced by discussion yet to be held. Mr. Morton is understood to claim a majority in favor of the resolution of the committee which is pending, and also as having information that two-thirds will vote squarely for expulsion, if that question comes before the Senate, but on the other side it is claimed that twenty votes is the utmost limit of the number to be cast for the report of the committee, and that not over forty votes can be found for expulsion, in a full Senate. From a canvass of the Democratic side, it appears that at the present time no more than four or five votes would be cast for the pending resolutions. Judge Thurman, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Merrimon, and Mr. McCreery having in a manner committed themselves in its favor; but it is quite certain a large majority of Democrats will vote against it. On the other hand, it is probable that a very large majority of the Democrats would vote for expulsion. It is claimed that all, with the possible exception of Bogy and Kelly, who are doubtful, will so vote. There are still several speeches to be made, and there is no knowing when the debate will end. Mr. Morton has another full day's speech ready, so it is reported. Mr. Conkling is also noticed to be taking notes, and to be following the debate very closely. He has already made a brief but strong and compact argument against the resolution of the committee. It is generally believed he will take strong ground against the resolution of expulsion, and if so, it will have a great effect in Mr. Caldwell's favor. Of course it will be seen from this statement that it is uncertain what the result may be, though present indications are quite unfavorable to Caldwell. It is known that the prevailing reason which induced the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to present the resolution, in the Caldwell case, declaring the seat vacant, was the careful legal opinion of Senator Trumbull, to the effect that the Senate had no jurisdiction of any act of Caldwell's before he became senator; consequently, that the Senate had no jurisdiction of any act of Caldwell's before he became senator; and therefore that the Senate had no jurisdiction to expel.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

E. P. Smith, nominated for Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will be confirmed to-morrow. It seems that the reason he was not confirmed on Friday was, that a clerk in the Pension Office, Dr. Granville Weeks, who was himself a candidate for the position, but who has latterly given evidences of unsound mind, carried a silly story to the Indian Commissioner respecting Mr. Smith, whereupon Senator Buckingham made such inquiry as developed the absurdity of Weeks' statement, and he will accordingly be promptly confirmed. Some people think a little discipline enforced by the Secretary of the Interior in the case of this clerk might have wholesome effect. The Indian plunderers, some of whom still infest the Department, are of course opposed to Smith's appointment, and will manufacture anything that is necessary if they can thereby prevent it.

DURATION OF THE SESSION.

It is now believed the Senate will adjourn next Friday. The body cannot long be held together after the Caldwell case is decided. There is little prospect that anything will be done with Clayton's case. There is the report of the committee in his favor, and it will be quite impossible to expel him or censure him. In the face of such a report there will be little disposition to stay here for a debate that would certainly run two or three days with the certainty that nothing would result from it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

The Army Appropriation bill appropriates $275,000 for establishing and maintaining national military cemeteries, with the following proviso:

That the headstone required by an act, entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set; and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons, whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such headstones, and the standard of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

POSTAGE TO SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The President has signed a postal convention with Sweden and Norway, which establishes the following rates of letter postage: To Sweden, by closed mail, via England or via Germany, nine cents for prepaid letters, and fourteen cents for unpaid letters; by direct steamers, six cents for prepaid letters, and nine cents for unpaid letters. To Norway, by closed mail, via England or Germany, ten cents for prepaid letters, and fifteen cents for unpaid letters; by direct steamers, six cents for prepaid letters, and nine cents for unpaid letters. Under the existing arrangements correspondence for Sweden and Norway is forwarded in the mails to Germany, subject to the following rates of postage, viz.: To Sweden by German closed mail, via England, eleven cents per half-ounce; by German mail direct, ten cents per half-ounce; to Norway by German closed mail, via England, twelve cents per half-ounce; by German mail direct, eleven cents per half-ounce. The convention provides for a direct exchange in closed bags with each country at a reduction of two cents on present letter rates for prepaid letters. It will go into effect as soon as formally ratified by the Governments of Sweden and Norway, when due notice will be given by the Post-master General.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

The following is the full text of the act to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That on and after the date of the passage of this act, for all purposes relating to customs duties and importation, "heading bolts" shall be held and construed to be included under the term "stave bolts."

SEC. 2. That barrels of American manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum, and returned empty, may be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and without requiring the filing of a declaration, at the the time of export, of intent to return the same empty.

SEC. 3. That foreign merchandise, which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the 31st day of July, 1872, and upon which duties were not paid prior to Aug. 1, 1872, though the same were not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits provided for in the second section of an act entitled, "An act to reduce duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded ware-house on or prior to the 31st of July, 1872; provided, that the owner of such merchandise shall, within thirty days from the passage of this act, make application therefor in writing to the collector of the port at which such merchandise arrived.

SEC. 4. That on kid and all other gloves imported into the United States from foreign countries there shall be no discrimination in determining by appraisement the foreign market value of such goods, whether protected by trade mark or not, and that in no case shall the goods so protected by trade mark be appraised at a less foreign market value than the like goods not so protected; and no sale or pretended sale of such goods shall be held to fix the value of the same.

SEC. 5. That section 55 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of June 6, 1872, be further amended by adding to the first paragraph of said section the words: *Provided further,* That the bonds required to be given for the exportation of distilled spirits shall be cancelled on the presentation of satisfactory proof and certificates that said distilled spirits have been landed at the port of destination named in the bill of lading, or upon satisfactory proof that after shipment the same were lost at sea without fault or neglect of the owner or shipper thereof.

THE BANKRUPTCY AMENDMENT.

An act approved March 3, declares: "That it was the true intent and meaning of an act approved June 8, 1862, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.' That the exemptions allowed the bankrupt by the said amendatory act should, and it is hereby enacted that they shall, be the amount allowed by the constitutions and laws of each State respectively as existing in the year 1871; and that such exemptions be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State constitution and laws, as well as those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of any State court, any decision of any such court rendered since the adoption and passage of such constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

PRIZE CASES—RETIREMENT.

A section in the Navy Apportionment law provides that "the Supreme Court may, if in its judgment the purposes of justice require it, allow any amendment, either in form or substance, of any appeal in prize cases, or allow a prize appeal therein, if it appears that any notice of appeal, or of intention of appeal, was filed with the Clerk of the District Court within thirty days after the final decree therein." The act further provides that the law, "further to promote the efficiency of the Navy," shall not hereafter be construed to retire any officer before sixty-two years of age.

MARINE NOTICE.

The Light-house Board has given notice of a fog-bell having been established at the north-west end of Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, which will be struck by machinery twice in quick succession at intervals of twenty seconds during thick and foggy weather. Also, a fog-bell at Newport Harbor light station, on the north end of Goat Island, to be struck at intervals of fifteen minutes in thick and foggy weather. A blind or day beacon has been erected on Fauntleroy Rock entrance, Crescent City, Cal. The beacon consists of wrought iron, spindle painted black, surmounted by a cage painted white. Sailing directions—Pass in on either side of Round Rock, giving it a berth of about 100 yards; steer toward Fauntleroy Rock, and pass pretty close to it; then haul up and anchor, with Flat Rock on with Battery Point. Kelp almost always marks the dangerous places. There is a sharp pinnacle rock 200 yards to eastward off Fauntleroy Rock, with only two feet of water on it, and from four to five fathoms around it.

PACIFICATION OF THE RACES.

George T. Downing is preparing an address, entitled "Pacification of the Races," which he intends to deliver within the coming two months in such places south of Washington as he may be invited to visit. The address is conceived in a friendly spirit, designed to obtain the ear and heart of those heretofore opposed to freeing and enfranchising the colored men, and who have mistakenly supposed the people of the North, white and colored, cherished unkind feelings toward the South. It urges that "bygones be bygones," that the interests of all classes in the South are identical, and that, therefore, they should harmonize and unite in pride of State and localities, for their common welfare.

MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

Hundreds of men and boys are engaged at the Capitol sending out daily through the mails tons of books and documents for members, who are anxious to have them reach their respective homes before the expiration of the franking privilege. The basement passages are filled with boxes in which to pack such parts of the immense masses of accumulated printed matter as have not already passed by sale into the hands of merchants and paper-makers.

WORK AND PLAY COMBINED.

The United States and British Commission for the settlement of claims under the Treaty of Washington, will hold its Summer session at Newport, R. I. Mr. Cox, the Secretary, will proceed thither to select accommodations. The commission will soon make decisions in what are known as the Calcutta cases.

TREASURY BRANCHES.

The Deficiency bill passed by the late Congress directs the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati and one at Chicago. Suitable and convenient rooms are to be prepared for them in the Custom-houses of those cities. The salary is $5,000 per annum.

ASSISTANT TREASURER AT CHICAGO.

It is thought that Gen. Webster, of Chicago, will be appointed Assistant United States Treasurer at that city.

LAND OFFICE REMOVAL.

The President has issued an order removing the local land office from West Point, Nebraska, to Norfolk, in the same State.

PRISON FOR REFRACTORY SOLDIERS.

Another act provides for the establishment and government at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, of a prison for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules, regulations and laws for the government of the Army of the United States, in which shall be securely confined and employed at labor, and governed in the manner hereinafter directed, all offenders convicted before any court-martial or military commission in the United States, and sentenced according to law to imprisonment therein.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Several letters were yesterday received from prominent politicians in New-York, recommending a successor to Gen. Jones, in case he should resign as Postmaster at New-York. The resignation of Gen. Jones is to take effect on the 1st of April, although his present commission will not expire till May. He fixes the time of resignation in order that his successor may then commence with a new quarter, the Post-office accounts being settled quarterly. It is almost certain that the name of Mr. Thomas L. James, now Deputy Collector of Customs, as his successor, will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, the preliminary papers having been sent by the Postmaster-General to the President. For reasons not yet known, this is a deviation from the Civil Service rules. Major Morgan, the Deputy Postmaster, will be retained, owing to his experience in the affairs of the office.

NO MONEY.

Secretary Delano finds on consultation with the accounting officers of the Treasury that no appropriation will be available during the present fiscal year for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the Indian Inspectors, whose appointment is directed by a clause in the last Indian Appropriation bill. The President will therefore defer appointing any of said inspectors until after the 30th of next June. The same section authorized the President to abolish all the existing eight Indian Superintendents, and to establish four new superintendencies in his discretion. The indications at present are that all will be abolished, and that none will be re-established, as the view is likely to be taken that inspectors will answer the same purpose as superintendents throughout the country.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Gen. McMillan and ex-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, contesting United States Senators, have returned home, the Senate not intending to consider the question during the present session.

PERSONAL.

Col. J. M. G. Parker, brother-in-law of Gen. B. F. Butler, lately confirmed as Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans, left for that city last night to enter upon the duties of the office, the oath having been administered by Collector Casey.

THE MODOCS.

Capt. Jack Again Anxious to Talk—A New Peace Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 16.—Gen. Canby moved his head-quarters to Van Bremer's ranche on Saturday.

Col. Riddle, with K Company, Fifteenth Cavalry, came upon a party of Modocs and captured thirty-five of their horses. The Colonel would have killed the savages, but was prevented by the pending peace negotiations.

Schonchin and Charley Riddle refuse to come off the reservation.

A new Peace Commission has been formed, composed of Gen. Canby and Messrs. Meacham, Roseburgh, and Odenal.

The squaw Artina, who has arrived from the lava beds, says Capt. Jack wants to talk, but is afraid to come out. She says that Gen. Canby cannot control the soldiers, because they captured the horses and four children of the Modocs. This statement, that any children were captured, is pronounced false.

Capt. Jack, it is said, wants Commissioners Meacham and Fairfield to come to him again and have another talk.

An Ex-Editor Beaten by the Friends of a Lady—The New-Orleans Post-Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—E. C. Hancock, New-York *Herald* correspondent, and ex-editor of the New-Orleans *Times*, it is reported, was assaulted night before last, at the St. Charles Hotel, and terribly beaten, by some friends of Mrs. W. H. C. King, proprietor of the "revived" *Times*.

Ex-Postmaster Lowell was yesterday discharged by Commissioner Welles, after a full hearing, from an accusation of abstracting Post-office books to conceal embezzlements, made against him by Special Agent J. C. Hays.

Several Stores Burned in Portsmouth, N. H.—A Breaker Destroyed.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 16.—A fire broke out this morning in the liquor-store of Timothy H. Ellis, on Congress-street, which was entirely destroyed; also the photograph rooms of Wm. F. Clark, in the chambers above. The jewelry-store of Francis W. Hall and the fruit-store of Fred. F. Moses, in the building adjoining, were also burned, and the building was greatly damaged. The buildings were old wooden structures, and belonged to the Mechanics' Association, who occupied a chamber as reading-room, &c. John H. Smith, who kept a barber-shop, was also smoked out. The adjacent stable-sheds, in the rear, were badly scorched, and the store windows of Samuel S. Frye, opposite, were burnt out. The total loss is about $5,000, which is fully insured, as follows: $1,000 in the Phœnix Company, of New-York; $1,000 in the Queens, and $2,800 in the First National, of Worcester.

MT. CARMEL, Penn., March 16.—Michael and Schwenck's Breaker was destroyed by fire last night, the supposed work of an incendiary. It is a total loss.

Action of the Governor in the Foster Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—It is not expected that Gov. Dix will make any communication to Sheriff Brennan in Foster's case, as it is the duty of that officer in all such cases to execute the sentence of the court at the expiration of the time fixed in a reprieve. It is supposed that the Governor's decision in the matter will be made only to the friends of Foster who have applied for the exercise of Executive clemency in his behalf.

Stabbed by Ruffians.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 16.—James M. Marbacher was attacked by three men and dangerously stabbed, last evening, on Fifth-street, in this city. Five bad wounds were inflicted about his head and neck, and fears are entertained for his life. Two of the three assailants were arrested this morning. Their names are Owen Trayman and Tony Griffin. The third, Mat. O'Hare, who, it it supposed, did the work, has not yet been taken. No cause is assigned for the assault, Mr. Marbacher being utterly unacquainted with the assailants, and a very peaceable, inoffensive man.

Death of an Aged Manufacturer.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—Mr. James T. Rhodes, a leading manufacturer and business man, died this evening, aged seventy-two years.

A high wind prevailed this afternoon and evening, doing some slight damage.

Funeral of a Judge.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 16.—The funeral of Judge Leavitt, late of the United States District Court of Southern Ohio will take place here, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Fatal Accident.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 16.—Last evening, at 7 o'clock, a brakeman named John A. Houser, employed in the yard of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at this place, while engaged in coupling cars, caught his foot in a frog, and before he could extricate it an Erie stock car ran over him, crushing his left leg and breaking his right arm in two places. He died at 10 o'clock.

Seventeen Freight Cars Off the Track.

CONCORD, N. H., March 16.—Seventeen cars of the through freight-train, due here at 7 o'clock last evening, were thrown from the track about two miles below Hookset, and one car was completely demolished. The evening trains from Boston were delayed till 3 o'clock this morning by the accident.

FRANCE.

Doings of the Assembly—A Young Orator's Views—The Bonapartists—Politics and Religion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 28, 1873.

In all probability, this is a grand field-day at Versailles, and I have waited up to the last moment in the hope of getting some positive news. No telegrams have been received, but I am sufficiently confident to state that a hot discussion is now going on over the Duc de Broglie's report. Yesterday the report came up, and large crowds of persons went to Versailles in the hope of gaining admission to the hall. There was a report that M. Thiers would open the debate. This rumor was sufficient to fill the galleries to overflowing, and to set the amiable M. Baze nearly crazy from the constant demand for cards of admission. But the spectators were disappointed. Instead of M. Thiers, M. Dufaure entered the tribune, and, in half a dozen sharp and decided phrases, announced that the Government had adopted the report of the Committee of Thirty, and hence would support its conclusions before the Chamber. This put an end to one source of doubt; for it has been supposed that, having gained so easy a victory, and finding the Monarchists in a state of temporary demoralization, M. Thiers would contest some portion of this report. But there was very little room for so doing, since the committee gave him rather more than he asked, and since the *projet de loi* resulting from the conclusions of the Duc de Broglie's report was drawn up by M. Dufaure himself, and adopted in Cabinet Council. The general result is the "Constitution of the Provisional," and not of the Republic, and that is precisely what M. Thiers wants. He is working for his own Government, whatever it may be called, and which now bears the Republican label for the purpose of keeping the Republicans quiet. I can see very little about it which is truly republican, and have observed that it is all the worse for republican principles or Republicans when they stand in the way of M. Thiers. This is not saying that the Thiers system of government is a bad thing for France. It may turn out the best form of government in the world, for all I know, but that does not alter the fact that it is a little less republican than the Empire. So long as M. Thiers lasts it will work very well, but when M. Gambetta comes to succeed him the people may regret having placed all the powers of the Government at the disposition of the President of the Republic.

A YOUNG ORATOR.

The Marquis of Castellane said as much yesterday, and to him reverted the honors of the day. He made a bold and telling speech, frankly telling the Chamber that it ought to stop working for the Provisional, or to arrange the standing of M. Thiers, and vote at once for the Republic or for a constitutional monarchy, the only legitimate monarchy now possible in France. There was a moment of doubt and hesitation, but presently all parties applauded this bold and clever remark. This is enough to show any reader of French political history that M. de Castellane is young. He is the youngest member of the Assembly, handsome, smooth-faced as a girl, and looking a great deal younger than he really is. The members began to smile when he spoke of "his experience" and his "knowledge of men," but if boyish in appearance, M. de Castellane soon showed that he had an adult head upon his shoulders, and speedily carried the Right away by some telling phrases. M. Thiers sat on the bench below the tribune, and was evidently not content. He turned and twisted nervously, and looked grimly at the young orator, who was throwing the grave at him in every sentence. Like the character in the drama who listened to the reading of the marriage contract of his daughter, M. Thiers might appropriately have cried, "But it seems to me that this is only a question of my death." The orator said very plainly that this work of constituting the Provisional was only an expedient, and that, while it might be a consideration to gain time, he believed with a great thinker that "nothing should be left to chance which could be arranged by prudence." In a few weeks—a few months at most—the powers now voted to M. Thiers would revert to another perhaps less worthy to use them. When told to his face that he had but a few months to live, M. Thiers did not appear to like it, and he probably resolved then and there to live long enough to give this boy a lesson on the danger of making predictions. Public men live to a ripe old age in France, and M. Thiers is ten years the junior of M. Guizot, still an active man in possession of all his faculties. The Comte de Segur, whom I met a year ago looking very hale and hearty, has just died at the age of ninety-three, and an archbishop has just passed away at the age of eighty-six. Three years ago the latter went to visit his elder brother, a farmer, who was then within a few months of ninety-three. The first words of the latter were, "Why, Anastase, what do you mean by stooping in that way? At your age you should stand straighter." The archbishop confessed that he straightened up instantly, and that he bore his eighty-three years a great deal easier after seeing his ninety-three-year-old brother at work about his farm. M. Thiers has stamina enough yet, and he is malicious enough to live ten years longer out of spite. If he falls before eighty, it will be from overwork.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

The appearance of M. Haëntjens in the tribune caused a momentary flutter, for every one knew that he held in his hand the manifesto of the thirty-two Bonapartist members of the Assembly. This number recalls a curious coincidence. A few years ago, under the Empire, the Radical Republicans in the Corps Legislatif numbered five, and at the declaration of the war they numbered thirty-two, and succeeded in making the 4th of September. When the present Assembly first met, there were only five Bonapartists who declared themselves as such, and the number has now been increased to thirty-two. At a meeting of the Bonapartist Deputies at the house of M. Rouher, it was decided to oppose the Duc de Broglie's report, and to demand an immediate appeal to universal suffrage. The nation alone can legally decide upon its form of government, said M. Haëntjens, and sooner or later we shall be obliged to refer our quarrels to that tribunal. The sooner it is done the better for France, since when once the nation has pronounced, every patriotic man must bow before its decision whatever it may be. Therefore, in the name of thirty-two Deputies, he demanded a speedy appeal to the people in a plebiscite, the three votes to be cast to bear the words "Monarchy," "Republic," or "Empire." As M. de Castellane had previously remarked, the first step was to secure France and to assure her position in the family of nations. The election of a prince or a president was very easy after this step had been taken. I don't know what others of my countrymen may think of this, but it strikes me as being remarkably good republican doctrine.

THE CARNIVAL.

Mardi gras passed off very quietly and tamely, the Parisians appearing to take their pleasures *moult tristement*. The boulevards looked like Sunday. There was a fair crowd wandering aimlessly about and looking at nothing in particular while looking out for incidents. Very few masks were seen, however, and even the traditional ape failed to make his appearance. An attempt was made to sound the *cors de chasse*, but the players could not fill their horns, and gave it up after a few trials. The ancient pantagruelists may have drank as much as usual, but the effect was to make them silent and gloomy, a fact which may be partly attributed to the great change that has taken place in the character of wines and liquors since the importation of high octroi duties. There was scarcely any of the joyous good-humor of other days, and none of that Gallic *verve* which once made the Parisian carnival a rare treat to the stranger.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

An excellent saying has just been attributed to Pio Nono, and one which shows how easy it is to make rules for the conduct of others and not to follow them yourself. It is just as easy as it is not to write a tragedy in five acts. Speaking of the Comte de Chambord, whose recent letter to Mgr. Dupanloup has killed the fusion dead, and sent the Orleanists over to the side of M. Thiers, His Holiness remarked: "His Highness the Comte de Chambord is wrong, perhaps, to believe in the infallibility of the monarchy that he represents. Political affairs live by conciliation. Religion alone can claim to rest upon absolute principles." When commenting upon this sage remark, the *Presse* digs up two documents which appeared in 1850, one being the famous Wiesbaden manifesto, and the subsequent letter to Berryer to soften its asperities. The writer remarks—and probably this writer is the Vicomte Alfred de la Gueronnière—that "there is a king in the Comte de Chambord, and his inflexibility commands the respect of even those it troubles the most. But that which does not bend must break, and God alone is absolute. Men are obliged to have fewer perfections and more transactions. As M. Guizot says: *Gouverner c'est transiger*. It was by his comprehension of this fact that Henri IV. was enabled to enter Paris; it is because he thinks otherwise that Henri V. is still at Frohsdorff." This leads me to a singular reflection upon the different ideas of men, and it shows, too, how very human a thing is the human conscience. Here we find His Holiness, the Pope, recommending political transaction, and the Comte de Chambord declaring all such transactions wicked and immoral. M. Guizot says that "the act of governing is the act of compromise," and Mr. Charles Sumner lately expressed his belief that the present troubles of France are due to political compromises. If Henri IV. had not declared "Paris worth one mass," and won his crown in that way, Mr. Sumner thinks that all would have been serene. Now, how are common mortals to reconcile such diverse opinions? For my part I take ground with His Holiness and with M. Guizot, and go for compromises. Mr. Sumner appears to think that Henri IV. had no right to compromise with his own conscience, but the *bon Henri quatre* swallowed one mass like a bitter pill, gilded by a crown, and protected the Protestants thereafter. When that protection drew suspicion upon him he went to take another mass—for the benefit of his favorite religion—and was killed by Ravaillac.

THE ACADEMY.

The death of Gen. Comte de Segur has left another academy chair vacant, which carries the number of unoccupied chairs to seven. This number includes that of Emile Ollivier's, who has been elected but has not "qualified" by delivering his reception address, and that of Mgr. Dupanloup, who resigned on account of M. Littré's election. The resignation has not been accepted, however, and the Bishop remains an Immortal *malgré lui*. The Comte de Chambord's allusion to the "sceptiks and atheists" of the academy has caused great indignation, and everybody thinks that the prince lost an excellent opportunity for saying nothing upon that subject. But the academy is Orleanist, and just at this time Henri V. is burning to punch the head, metaphorically speaking, of everybody confessing allegiance to that party.

ASHBY.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 17—1 A. M.—The area of high barometer that was Sunday morning in the South Atlantic States, continues, but has moved northward. Light winds and partly cloudy or clear weather prevail over the entire country south of New-York and the Ohio Valley. The barometer continued rising during Sunday, with partly cloudy and clear weather in New-York and New-England; it has apparently fallen during Sunday over Lake Superior and the North-west, with increasing south-easterly winds and cloudy weather.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday, in the Gulf States, northerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clear weather. In the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, diminishing northerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. In the Middle States, rising barometer, northerly winds and clear weather. Cautionary signals continue on the East Atlantic coast.

From and after April 1, the use of cautionary signals will be resumed on the lake coast. The midnight reports are very generally missing from stations west of the Mississippi, and also in the upper lake regions.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A.M., 42°; 6 A. M., 45°; 9 A. M., 48°; 12 M., 45½°; 3 P. M., 44°; 6 P. M., 41°; average, 41¼°.

Heavy Ice Gorge on the Susquehanna—A Man Walking on a Tow-path Swept Away.

COLUMBIA, PENN., March 16.—An immense ice gorge formed here last night, extending from Columbia Bridge half a mile up the river to a point opposite Chickies Rock. The ice is packed solidly from the dam to the oint, but the gorge extends across the river opposite Chickies. This morning the water was eighteen inches deep on the Pennsylvania Railroad, detaining all the freight-trains east and west. At noon to-day empty trains ran through the water, and in the afternoon loaded trains followed. At six o'clock this evening the water receded entirely, but at seven o'clock the track was again covered to the depth of fifteen inches. The Henry Clay Furnace is compelled to suspend operations.

The channel which was open along the eastern shore during the past three days, gorged this morning. Observations with a glass from Chickies Rock reveal a channel along the west shore, and it is believed the current will force a passage on that side before morning.

The Pennsylvania Canal is badly damaged, having been broken at three places, the force of the current tearing away whole sections of the bank.

Last night, when the gorge formed, a man was observed walking on the tow-path, but the water backed up so rapidly that it is supposed he was swept under by the current, as he was not seen again. The river is reported free of ice from Marietta to Harrisburg.

Thousands of visitors viewed the gorge from Chickies, to-day. There is much excitement, but the lumbermen here do not feel alarmed.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 16. The river here is rising slowly, and a break of the ice-gorge is now looked for daily. There is already a channel worn through on either side, and the current, which is sweeping down in tremendous force, brings masses of ice and wood.

The channel on the west side of the river extends from two miles above Lapidum, a small village opposite this place, to the bay.

The channel on the eastern shore extends from Rock Run to the head of Watson's Island.

There was a slight movement of the ice this afternoon at the upper end of the gorge above Rock Run, but it was soon checked by the mountain of ice in the river below. There has not yet been any very serious loss.

Violent Wind—Furnaces and Breakers Blown Down.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 16.—A violent wind prevailed throughout the country last night, and at Minersville a new furnace in the course of erection was blown down at 3 o'clock this morning, bringing timber and heavy masonry to the ground. At Mahanoy City, Lentz, Bowman & Co.'s breaker was blown down, and is a total wreck. It will temporarily stop mining operations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Treaty for the Evacuation of France Signed—The Spanish Frontier.

PARIS, March 16.—The new treaty between France and Germany, providing for the evacuation of the French Provinces, was signed at Berlin yesterday, and the text is published.

The German forces are to evacuate all the places they now hold in France by the 1st of July, with the exception of Verdun and vicinity, from which they are to withdraw on the 5th of September.

Troops have been sent to the Spanish frontier to assist the local authorities in the execution of the order requiring that all Carlists crossing into France be "interned."

It is announced that Señor Rios will succeed Señor Olozaga as Minister of Spain to France.

Père Hyacinth has begun to preach in Geneva with marked effect. His congregations are very large, and he is fast gaining adherents.

LISBON, March 16.—In the Cortes, yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Portuguese Consul has been instructed to demand immediate satisfaction of the Brazilian Government for the outrage to the Portuguese flag at Para.

The English Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, March 16.—Mr. Gladstone had an interview with the Queen yesterday.

It is probable that a further adjournment of Parliament will be asked for on Monday.

Figueras Visits the American Fleet at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Spain, March 16.—Señor Figueras, accompanied by the Civil Governor of the Province and Mr. Henry Ruggles, the United States Consul, to-day visited the United States squadron in the port of Barcelona, and were received with full honors on board of the steamers Brooklyn and Shenandoah. Capt. Bryson, of the Brooklyn, proposing the health of Señor Figueras, the President responded by paying a tribute to the memory of Washington, and thanking the Americans for their expressions of sympathy with the new republic.

MADRID, March 16.—The Government has received a dispatch announcing that 3,000 Carlists, concentrated at Vera, have been routed by Gen. Nordas, after a sanguinary battle which lasted several hours. The Carlists who sought refuge in the village were badly received. Gen. Nouvillas is actively pressing forward the campaign in the north.

Robbery of the Mails from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—It has transpired here that the mails from St. Louis to the East have been robbed several times during the past two months. Fifty thousand dollars worth of drafts, sent from here by the Third National Bank to the National Bank of Commerce of New-York, on the night of Jan. 31, failed to reach their destination, but have not since been presented; therefore the bank is not a loser. The mails of the 14th and 25th of February were also robbed, but it is not known that any drafts from here were presented or negotiated until a few days ago, when information came from Buffalo that a draft for $15,000, issued by a bank here in favor of J. C. Ayres & Co., of New-York, had been presented to an express company in Buffalo, with the name of that firm forged. The forgery was not discovered till after the draft had been paid. Upon receipt of this information Gen Smith, Postmaster, immediately commenced investigations, and ascertained that the mail of Jan. 31 did not go through, and that the mail-box was robbed of several letters, apparently between here and Indianapolis. There is no clue yet to the robbers, but Special Post-office Detective Shartley is working up the matter. The payment of drafts is said to have been brought about as follows: A man, supposed to be engaged in these robberies, came to Buffalo accompanied by a lady dressed in the height of fashion, whom he represented as his wife. He rented elegant apartments and formed business relations with an express company. He sent several drafts by this company for collection, and one for $4,000 on a St. Louis bank, which was genuine. In this way he gained the confidence of the company, who supposed him to be wealthy. It is understood they cashed the $15,000 draft for him upon his intrusting it to them for collection in New-York.

Extensive Conflagration at Elyria, Ohio—Loss, $200,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16.—A terrible conflagration occurred at Elyria, Ohio, on Saturday night, by which the finest business portion of that city was destroyed. The fire originated about midnight in the dry-goods store of Starr Brothers & Co., in Ely Block, corner of Mill and Broad streets, and in an almost incredibly short time flames were bursting from every window. The wind was blowing a perfect gale at the time, and it drove the fire through the entire block of ten elegant stores, stopping only at Washington-avenue. The two engines in use were found inadequate to cope with the flames, which, aided by the wind, leaped from store to store with terrible fury. Telegrams were sent to Cleveland for aid, and a steamer arrived about 3 o'clock A. M., at which time the danger was mostly over, though it rendered efficient service in preventing the further spread of the fire. It is probably safe to say that the total loss will reach $200,000. The following persons were insured: A. Ely, on the block, $25,000; Starr, Brothers & Co., stock, $30,000; A. H. Pomeroy, $5,000; T. H. Ginnell & Co., clothing, $2,500; Hoyle Bros., groceries, &c., $25,000; W. Johnson, law library, $10,000; J. Manville & Co., drugs, $5,000; Sampsell, Clarke & Co., confectionery, $10,000; T. B. Sanford, boots and shoes, $2,000; the Elyria Library, $10,000; J. C. Hatter, photograph stock, $10,000; Masonic Lodge, furniture, &c., $135; J. Mungovern, hotel, liquors, &c., $3,700, and some others not ascertained.

The losses of insurance companies, as far as ascertained, are as follows: Ætna, of Hartford, $30,000; Underwriters' Agency of New-York, $10,000; Home, of New-York, $5,000; Continental, of New-York, $7,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $9,500; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; National, of Hartford, $1,000; Sun, of Cleveland, $8,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $5,700; Hartford, of Hartford, $750.

The Operations of Gen. Crook Against Cochise.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Advices from Arizona state that Gen. Crook is at Camp McDowell with his entire command of twelve companies. His policy toward the hostile Indians gives great satisfaction in Arizona.

It is thought that Gen. Howard's treaty with Cochise will result in a claim by Mexico on our Government for five or six millions of dollars as special damages. The horse disease is spreading so rapidly in Arizona that it will seriously affect military movements.

Gen. Cook has established a rule that every Apache Indian at a military post must answer the roll-call every day. Nothing is yet known concerning the future movements of the troops in Arizona.

An Old Man and a Child Burned To Death.

CHICAGO, March 16.—In the township of Worth, near Chicago, on Friday morning, a house occupied by John Simmons, a farmer, was burned, and Simmons' father, aged eighty, and his child, aged two years, perished in the flames. A thousand dollars in bank notes, secreted in a crevice in a wall of the house, were consumed.

Print Cloths Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—The print cloths market is dull, and prices tending downward. Sales of the week, 48,000 pieces. Extra 64s at 7¾ cents; standard 64s at 7 to 7¼ cents; rejected, 6¾ to 6⅞ cents.

Lake Navigation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—The river and harbor are now free from ice. The steamer Sherman has arrived from Chicago, and the propeller St. Joseph left for Chicago this evening.

Agricultural Works Burned.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The Quincy (Ill.) Agricultural Works were burned last night, with a large amount of stock and some 200 corn-planters. The loss is about $50,000; insured for $35,000.

BEAVERWYCK.

The Early History of Albany—The West India Company and the Patroons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 15, 1873.

In a former letter some account was given of the tribe of Indians who owned this section of country when the Dutch came. I propose now to speak more particularly of the progress of the colony, from the period of its first settlement, about 1612, to the time when the rights of the Patroon Rensselaer were extinguished by the charter of incorporation which was granted the city by Gov. Dougan in 1686. We must seek our information, as before, in the records of the Secretary of State's office, in those of the Clerk to the Common Council, and in others in the County Clerk's office. Of the latter there are three volumes, some of the manuscripts being in good preservation, others worn at the edges, discolored and obscure. They are of course all written in Dutch, and it is by printed translations of them that we get the information sought for.

The Dutch West India Company, under which the New-Netherlands were settled, was a corporation having powers very similar to those with which the celebrated East India Company of England was invested. It had almost absolute jurisdiction over all lands which it settled, and entire monopoly of the trade with them. It was not, in its early years, as prosperous as its directors wished, and to encourage the colonization of the countries over which it held sway, the company, about the year 1628, granted extensive rights to any of its members who should, at their own expense, found colonies in them. They were to be "patroons" of such settlements, with powers equal to those of a feudal lord over his barony. In fact, the whole system of "patroonship" was as strictly feudal in its character as the judicial system of England under William, the Norman. Kilisen Van Rensselaer, an Amsterdam pearl merchant, availing himself of these terms, associated with him two other directors, and sent out two agents to purchase land in this section. Of this purchase we have a very complete account. The deed of sale is dated April 8, 1630, and the Indian grantors were three sachems, who rejoiced in the harmonious names of Paep-Sikenekomtas, Mancontanshal, and Sickousen. By two subsequent purchases Van Rensselaer became lord of a tract of country on both sides of the Hudson twenty-four miles long by forty-eight broad, now constituting Albany, Rensselaer, and part of Columbia Counties. The rights which he held over this extensive estate were such as to render him its absolute lord, supposing that they could always be enforced. This, however, it was soon discovered, could not be done. He had a monopoly of the Indian trade; none living in the colony could trade with the Indians without paying for a license and a duty on the goods. Leases of land were taken of him, at a rent of a tenth of the produce; if the lessee died intestate, the land escheated to the patroon. Of all articles offered for sale, the patroon had first choice and could fix the price. The appointment of local officers was vested in his hands, and three of the judges so appointed constituted a court for the trial of all causes. All residents of the colony took an oath of allegiance to the patroon. The defense of the colony resting upon him, he had the power to fortify it by forts or other defenses at any point within two miles of its boundaries; and, consequently, could render himself as independent of other authority within that territory as a Norman baron in his castle, if he chose to bear the expense.

Rights so extensive and absolute as this could not fail to injure the growth of a colony if they were rigidly enforced. But the Dutch traders who were not patroons found means to evade the colonial authorities and carry on a surreptitious trade with the Indians; and the earlier records are plentifully besprinkled with statements of their bad doings and the ineffectual measures adopted to repress them. But there soon grew up another and more formidable opponent to the patroons, in the West India Company itself. The directors of the Amsterdam Chamber saw they had planted rivals to the company in constituting patroonships. Pavonia and Zwanendaal were repurchased by them in 1634, but against all offers and persuasions Van Rensselaer held out. He refused to sell. The company determined to drive him out. The fight between the patroon's people and the company commenced about 1648, and it continued till the English took possession in 1664. The champion of the company was the ever memorable Gov. Stuyvesant; he claimed to be supreme ruler over all the country, irrespective of local chartered authorities; the patroon's executors (Kilisen was dead and his son Johannes was a minor) sent over Brant Van Slechtenhorst to take care of their interests, and Slechtenhorst defied the Governor to do anything within his patron's territory. The special cause of contention was the ground around Fort Orange. The fort belonged to the company, and Stuyvesant claimed all the land within a cannon-shot of its walls; Slechtenhorst denied the claim, asserting that the fort itself was built on the patroon's land. Between him and the company's commissary, Dyckman, quarrels were constant, and on several occasions these broke into violence on the part of the garrison and the local authorities. Stuyvesant triumphed at last. He compelled the colonial officers to remove a fort they had established to command the navigation of the upper part of the Hudson; he collected all excise fees within a radius of a thousand paces from Fort Orange, and finally seized and imprisoned Slechtenhorst at New-Amsterdam. The innumerable protests, orders, counter orders, court proceedings, statements, affidavits, &c., to which this controversy gave rise, are all on file among the other records in the offices referred to. They give a most interesting view of the troubles of those times, and show that old "Wooden Leg," as the Indians rather irreverently named Gov. Stuyvesant, possessed all the backbone and pugnacity which the "Knickerbocker History" credits him with.

When the New-Netherlands fell into the hands of the English in August, 1664, the articles of capitulation were framed in a very generous spirit. They were twenty-three in all. The first allowed the West India Company to enjoy all their possessions, with the single exception of the forts; the third secured to all citizens the rights they then enjoyed; the eighth, perfect liberty of conscience to everyone; the eleventh and twelfth provided that inheritances should remain as under the Dutch law, and all records should be carefully preserved; the sixteenth, that all local officers should hold office to the next election, when such as may then be elected should take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. Other articles secured the continuance of then existing contracts, entire freedom of trade, liberty of removal and free passage to Holland for any public officer desiring to return, and the continuance of existing shipping customs. One article, the ninth, was an important one. It provided that no Dutchman or Dutch vessel should be "impressed" to serve against any nation whatever. When it is considered that both the English land and sea forces of that epoch were largely made up of "impressed" men, it will be seen that this immunity granted the Dutch residents was a generous concession. Under a change of rulers made in this spirit, very little disturbance of the existing order of things took place in the Dutch colonies. The colonists car-

ried on their trade as before, but with greater freedom; they went to and fro between Holland and the Provinces as they had been accustomed to; the people worshiped, deeded, married and were given in marriage, executed wills and inherited property in the customary ways, and obeyed the officers of their free choice. But it was contrary to the spirit of English institutions, then the freest in the world, to have subjects possessing such boundless rights as the patroon of Rensselaerwyck had. The British authorities desired to curtail them as earnestly as the West India Company and Gov. Stuyvesant had; and this they succeeded in doing, but not in an arbitrary way. Gov. Dongan, by purchase and other honorable means, procured from the Rensselaers a concession of their feudal rights over the colony of Beaverwyck and sixteen miles into the country, and then incorporated the city of Albany. The original document, on file in the Chamberlain's office, bears date July 22, 1686. The patroon held his manor rights over his estate, but these were no more than any other landholder enjoyed. The charter of the city is a lengthy document. It is drawn up with all that redundancy of language and frequent repetition of statement which characterise legal instruments, and more particularly those of a past age. It secured to the city, among other privileges, the monopoly of the Indian trade, which was to be carried on entirely within its walls. The Mayor, Clerk, and Recorder were to be appointed yearly by the Governor; two Aldermen and as many Assistant Aldermen were to be annually elected "on the feast-day of St. Michael, the Archangel," by the freemen of the city. The names of the Albany city officers are all faithfully recorded to the present day. The first Mayor was Peter Schuyler, the Clerk Robert Livingston, and the Recorder Isaac Swinton. Together with the Aldermen, or any three of them, they constituted the Mayor's Court for the trial of causes, and the records of these trials are also preserved in almost unbroken continuity.

The Provincial Assembly was constituted in this year, consisting of the Governor and Council, and the General Assembly. The Assemblymen were elected by cities and counties, and the apportionments then made gave the City and County of New-York four members; the County of Albany, which then included the whole northern section of the State, two; Schenectady, (as a settlement in the county,) one; Ulster County, two; Kings, Queens, and Suffolk, two each; Westchester, one, and Dukes and Cornwall, one each, though it appears the two latter never returned any members. Subsequently "the manor of Rensselaerwyck," for which a patent had been granted to the Rensselaers, returned a member to the Assembly Kiliaen Van Rensselaer represented it from 1691 to 1703, when he was called to the Council.

Having thus followed the fortunes of Albany from its infancy as a Dutch trading-post in 1612 to its incorporation as an English colonial city in 1686, we may stop to inquire into its social and business characteristics during this period. The village of Beaverwyck was comprised within very narrow limits. From Fort Orange, which stood about half way up the present State-street, it extended in the form of an equilateral triangle, of which the fort was the apex, down to the margin of the river, along which the base line of the triangle was drawn. A heavy board fence, strengthened with palisades, inclosed the village, and mounted on the only church which it boasted were three pieces of artillery. This edifice stood at the foot of State-street, and from a map of the village made at this time it appears to have been nearly central in its position. As extension beyond the walls was dangerous the inhabitants were driven to economise the space within them as far as possible, and lots fifteen by twenty-five feet were not uncommon. The several gates of the village were defended by block houses, and the walls were probably loopholed for musketry. The inhabitants drew their water supply from wells but the water was bad, and several regulations appear among the records of the mayor's court for keeping them clean. At night a watch was kept, consisting of four citizens, who patroled the streets armed, and provided with a "rattle," whereby to summon assistance in case of need. This instrument gave the patrol the name of "ratel watch." Certain "fyerhooks" and ladders were provided in each ward for use in case of fire. The Albanians appear to have been always vigilant in maintaining a guard over their city, and no Indians were allowed to remain in it at night, with the exception of such sachems as might be present on public business. The whole country was a perfect paradise for hunters. The creeks and rivers abounded in fish; pike and sturgeon were abundant in the Hudson, and the woods were alive with deer and other game. The first pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Megapolensis, writes: "The first year I came here, (1641,) there were so many turkeys and deer that they came to the house and hog-pens to feed, and were taken by the Indians with so little trouble that a deer was sold to the Dutch for a loaf of bread, or a knife, or even a tobacco pipe." The trade of the town was almost wholly with the Indians, though agriculture was also pursued to some extent. The medium of commerce was the well-known "wampum," or zeawant, as it was sometimes called. These shell beads, if black, were reckoned by the Dutch at three to the stiver; if the interior white, at six. The Indians, for a long period, knew no other currency, and it was in common use among all the British and Dutch settlements here. The beads were strung on thread, and made into belts. The latter were exchanged on all occasions of making treaties, and played an important part in the economy of the Indian nations. With the wampum the Dutch bought the beaver skins, deer hides, and other peltries of the red hunters; and sold them blankets, "duffels," arms and ammunition, kettles, axes, knives, &c. The extensive traffic in liquors was a constant source of trouble to the local authorities, and regulations for its sale were constantly made and apparently as persistently evaded. The barter with the Indians who came to the city to sell their peltries was carried on in certain houses set apart for the purposes, and all citizens were forbidden under severe penalties to entice the Indians into their houses to make secret bargains with them. Traders who went into the Indian country to buy, could only do so after obtaining a license. These regulations were undoubtedly necessary. The city was an exposed frontier town, liable to attack from Canada, and constantly subject to surprise by the neighboring Indians, if they chose to assume a hostile attitude. The immunity from actual attack which the city enjoyed through all its period of infant weakness is due as much to the enforcement of these wholesome regulations, and the vigilant watch maintained by its citizens, as to the good faith with which the Indians observed their treaties with its authorities. In its social aspects, Albany continued in all respects a Dutch town till late into the last century. Even when Mrs. Grant resided in it, a few years prior to the Revolution, the large majority of its inhabitants spoke only the Dutch language. The court records were kept in the same tongue for many years after the English took possession. The people were exclusive, and jealous of strangers. They were divided among themselves into "companies," probably having their origin in the division of the "ratel" watches, and each little circle lived only to itself. It was not until the western part of the country was opened up, and commerce beginning to flow toward the East through Albany, brought with it a sudden increase of population from all quarters of the world, that the old Dutch characteristics were effaced. Under the influx Albany became socially, as it was politically, an American city.

Illinois Savings Bank Bill.

From the Chicago Journal, March 12.

On the 27th of February the House Committee of the General Assembly on Banks and Banking reported a bill for establishing savings banks. It engaged the attention of the House yesterday. The motion to lay on the table was carried, but the subject was not disposed of. On the contrary, it is one of the most vital issues before the General Assembly. Its leading features are six, although there are twenty-one sections. The minimum capital stock is $25,000 in places of less than 10,000 inhabitants, and $50,000 in places whose populations exceed 10,000. At least fifty per cent. must be paid in cash at the commencement of business, and the remainder in monthly installments of ten per cent. each. No exception can be taken to this feature of the bill. Every stockholder shall be individually liable to the creditors of the association in double the amount of the stock held, and that for three months after the stock may have been transferred, and the transfer been published in the nearest newspaper. In case a stockholder is dissatisfied with the management of the association, he can cause a judicial investigation to be made. If no cause of complaint is found, the expense of the investigation would fall upon the instigator of it; if the court beacme satisfied that the concern was rotten, a receiver to wind up its affairs would be appointed.

SATURDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a brief summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

The London *Economist* credits the rumor that the Earl of Derby had yielded to the requests of the Conservatives, and would undertake the task of forming a new Cabinet.

Mr. Disraeli has declined to accept office. He waited upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace, Saturday, and explained to Her Majesty the reasons which impel him to do so.

The *John Bull* newspaper reports that a marriage is projected between the Duke of Edinburgh and a daughter of the Czar of Russia.

A dispatch from Paris announces that an arrangement has been made for a final payment of the French war indemnity, by the French Government.

A rumor was current in London on Saturday, that Earl Granville will be Premier, and Right Hon. Edward Cardwell Chancellor of the Exchequer.

HOME NEWS.

The body of the suicide found at the Compton House, New-York, has been recognized as that of Mrs. Guy, a Poughkeepsie dress-maker.

Col. Daniel Myer, an officer of the New-York State Volunteers during the rebellion, was, on Saturday, detected in the act of robbing Erie Railway freight-cars.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, having declined to grant a new trial to James McElhaney, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, he is to be hung on the 21st inst.

John Savage, Jr., late Cashier of the Lechmere National Bank, East Cambridge, has been arrested for theft.

Charles Cloak murdered his wife in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Philadelphia, Saturday morning. He was arrested.

Williams and Brown, escaped Sing Sing convicts, for an attempt to rob the Corn Exchange Bank, were each sentenced to four years' imprisonment, in Philadelphia, Saturday.

At a meeting of the executive representatives of the National Labor Council, held in Washington, Saturday evening, a national executive committee was chosen, with the following as officers: Ex-Senator Pool, North Carolina, President; James Fisk, Montana, Secretary; A. C. Redstone, California, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed an act to fund the interest on the State debt.

The Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Cincinnati held a meeting on Saturday, and resolved to bring the body of the late Bishop McIlvaine home from Italy for interment.

A special dispatch to THE TIMES states that the McEnery Government of Louisiana were furnished with munitions of war for the attack on the Kellogg Government by one V. Oemichen.

Reports from Louisiana state that taxes are being collected with rapidity in all parts of the State, and the payment of interest on the State debt will be resumed in ten days.

The post-mortem examination and chemical analysis in the case of James M. Thomas, who recently died at Wickford Junction, R. I., under suspicious circumstances, has developed the fact that the deceased was poisoned.

The Second Auditor of the State of Virginia announces that he will be prepared on the 1st of April to begin the payment of the January, 1873, interest on the public debt of that State.

The Falls City Tobacco Bank robbery foots up about $350,000. The bank has offered a reward of $50,000 for the return of the bonds.

James P. Milner, late acting Collector of Revenue of the Fifth Maryland District, charged with misappropriating public moneys, has been committed to jail in default of bail.

The District of Columbia Court denies the motion made by Gen. Butler for a new trial in the case of O'Brien, convicted of the murder of S. H. Cunningham in July last.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has appointed John Everett Sargent Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

Two men were suffocated by fumes from petroleum in the oil cellar of Waterman & Englehart's refinery, London, Ontario, Friday.

The Alabama Legislature refuses to pass the Civil Rights bill.

In the Constitutional Commission at Albany, Saturday, Mr. Bradley reported the work of the commission complete, which was adopted, whereupon the commission adjourned sine die.

Mr. Donald Robertson, of Queenstown, a prominent railroad contractor and ship-owner, is dead.

Ex-Judge Leavitt, of Ohio, died at Springfield on Saturday.

LOCAL.

Arrangements have been completed to increase the supply of water for Blackwell's Island. The new pipe will convey, it is said, to the Island a million gallons daily.

Revs. John Pratt, J. Moore, and L. N. Atkinson were admitted to deacon's orders by the Methodist Conference, at Bridgeton, N. J., on Friday. A large number of ministers were present as supernumeraries.

James Carraner, late an Inspector of Weights and Measures, is to be arrested for malfeasance in office.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Board of Common Council met on Saturday to consider the application of the committee of citizens appointed to erect a monument to the late Gen. Meade, at Gettysburg. Without any definite action the Committee adjourned.

The Senate Investigating Committee in the case of Wm. M. Tweed, met on Saturday at the Metropolitan Hotel, but without transacting any business adjourned over till Friday next.

Judge Shipman, of the United States Court, has filed a decision in the case of Joseph Bensusan *vs.* Thomas Murphy, former Collector of Customs, in favor of the plaintiff for $68 40 and costs.

Windsor Stockburne was arrested Saturday night, in this City, on a charge of bigamy, and committed to jail.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports the following amount of public moneys received by his department during the past two weeks, and deposited in the City Treasury: Week ending Saturday, March 8, $1,368,445 98; week ending Saturday, March 15, $57,434 14.

United States Commissioner George Van Buren sailed for Vienna in the steamer Adriatic, Saturday. He was accompanied by his wife and family.

A woman named Ann Martin was discovered at the tenement-house No. 40 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, in a dying condition, Saturday. It was ascertained that she had been beaten severely by Patrick Martin, her husband's brother. She is not expected to survive.

Mary Jane Kelley, a young girl aged nine years, disappeared mysteriously from her home, No. 153 Goerck-street, one day last week. The police are on the lookout for her whereabouts.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Mutual Reform Association, held on Saturday evening at Oriental Hall, the amendments to the new charter were freely discussed, and resolutions opposing several of those amendments were adopted.

Thomas Jackson and Edward Walsh, charged with stealing the horse and buggy belonging to J. H. Burgee, No. 94 Livingston-street, were arrested on Saturday and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Dominick Kalloran was arrested on Saturday for conspiring to rob the Park Bank of $50,000. He was committed to jail.

A seizure of $2,000 worth of lace was made by the Custom-house officers from the steamer Westphalia on Saturday.

In the City Court of Brooklyn, Saturday, Caroline Neundorf, plaintiff, recovered a judgment of $2,000 against the World Life Insurance Company, being the amount of a policy on the life of her husband, Carl Neundorf, who was killed by a railroad accident in September last.

Proposed Reduction of Kings County State Taxes—Important Meeting of Conference.

A meeting of the representatives of Kings County in the State Legislature was called for Saturday last, to take place in the Supervisors' room in the Brooklyn Court-house, for the purpose of conferring with a committee of the Supervisors, in determining a plan for the reduction of State taxation in Kings County. The occasion failed to attract a quorum—Senator H. C. Murphy, Dr. James Watt, and Messrs. Higgins, Sedan, and Dwight Johnson being all those present. The subject of the meeting was fully discussed, however, and addresses were made by those present. Mr. Johnson thought the first step should be to petition the Governor for two more commissioners to assess the valuation of property, one to reside in Brooklyn and the other in Albany. Of the present commissioners, one resides in New-York City, and the other two on the shores of Seneca Lake. In proportion, the country towns near where these two latter commissioners reside pay a State tax of fourteen per cent. where Kings County pays sixty per cent. In proving this, Mr. Johnson read from statistics perepared under direction of the Board of Supervisors. Senator Murphy said that the entire system needed revolutionizing, and that the present excessive rate of State taxation was due to the deliberate overvaluation of property in Brooklyn by its local assessors, on the State appraisement three years since, when owners set a value of twenty per cent. more than the market price of their property; and so apparent was this that a large sum was taken off the valuation, and by the Commissioners added to the undervaluation in the country towns and villages. After further debate of a similar character the meeting adjourned. It is probable that another and a better attended conference will be held on Saturday next.

THE TRANSITS OF VENUS.

From the London Spectator.

Since we dealt with this subject in our number for Feb. 8, it has attracted much more attention than had formerly been accorded to it. Every one is asking whether it is possible that an astronomer so eminent and so skillful as Sir George Airy—for the time is past when names need be concealed—can have made any serious mistake in a matter of this importance. And again, every one is anxious to know precisely what mistake is imputed, and how it arose, granting that a mistake has been made.

To this last question the reply is easy. It chanced unfortunately that in 1857 the Astronomer Royal delivered a lecture on the subject of the now-approaching transits. In that lecture his great mistake had its origin. Intent on presenting the more striking and popular features of his subject, and in a way which would be clear and convincing to every one, he was led to adopt a method of reasoning which on the face of it seems convincing enough (and which, indeed, is sound in itself); but the conclusions derived from which may be, and in the actual case are, dependent on certain details into which the Astronomer Royal neither then entered nor has ever entered since. It is the palpably convincing nature of the evidence at first view which led to all the mischief. We will endeavor to give a brief but sufficient sketch of the line of argument:

Let it be premised that, for applying Halley's method—or the English method, as it is often called—with advantage, what is wanted is that at some station the transit shall last as long as possible, while at another it shall last as short a time as possible. It matters nothing whether the increase or reduction of the time be obtained by a seeming change in the length of the line traversed by Venus, or by a change in the rate at which she seems to move during transit. So much premised, let it be noted that in 1874 Venus will cross the sun's face on a line placed somewhat as a line from the figure X to the figure 1 on a clock-face. As seen from northern stations, the line of transit will be lowered, and therefore manifestly will be lengthened. From southern stations the line will be raised, and therefore shortened. We, therefore, set an observer at as northerly station as we can, to get as great a lengthening as we can, and that is one point gained. We set an observer at as southerly a station as we can, and so get as great a shortening as possible, and that is a second point gained. But it is easily shown (we do not trouble our readers with the proof) that our northerly observer is so shifted by the earth's rotation while the transit is in progress that Venus is seemingly hastened on her course in transit. This shortens the time of transit at the northern station, and is discordant with the lengthening obtained by setting an observer as far north as possible. Here, then, is one point against us. Lastly, the southern station can be taken so as to give either a hastening or a retarding of Venus' motion, simply because the transit occurs in the southern Summer, when places far south have no night, so that we can set the observer either where he will have the sun moving from east to west during the transit, or where he will have the sun moving from west to east. We set our observer so that Venus is hastened, (which is secured by taking a station where, during the transit, the sun moves from east to west.) This hastening is manifestly accordant with the shortening of her path at southern stations, and thus we get a third point in our favor. We have, then, three points in our favor and one against us, or a balance of only two favorable points.

Now, 1882, Venus crosses the lower part of the sun's face, or somewhat as from figure VII. to figure IV. on a clock-face. In this case, the northern station gives the lowest or shortest course, while the southern gives the highest or longest course. As before, we get two points in our favor by setting an observer far to the north and another far to the south. As before, the northern observer sees Venus hastened on her course; but now this is a favorable point, since it manifestly accords with the shortening of the northern line of transit. This makes point three in our favor. And again, as before, we can set our southern observer where the motion of Venus can be hastened or retarded as we please. We assign him a station where she will be retarded; (which is secured when the sun moves from west to east during the transit;) this manifestly accords with the lengthening of her path. Thus we have four favorable points in all in 1882; whereas in 1874 we can secure only three, or (one being unfavorable) a majority of only two favorable points.

It seems manifest, then, that the transit of 1882 is twice as favorable for applying Halley's method as the transit of 1874. So the Astronomer Royal concluded. He did not enter into details, but after summing up the evidence much as we have done above, he said, "the observable difference of duration in 1874 will probably not be half of that in 1882." It was in 1857 that he thus spoke, and he has never said a word or written a line since that time implying that he had gone into the details of the matter. When he next touched the subject (in 1864) he referred to the lecture of 1857 as showing the suitability of Halley's method in 1882, and he left the transit of 1874 wholly unnoticed. Again, in December, 1868, he touched on the matter, simply saying that Halley's method fails totally in 1874. That fatal lecture, or rather the error suggested in the process of popularising the subject for that occasion, led to so established a conviction as to the uselessness of Halley's method in 1874, that it had never seemed worth while to re-examine the matter. But now let us consider details a little, and see how the matter will then appear.

In the first place, the transit of 1882 at once loses its apparent superiority. The southern observer must have the sun moving from west to east during the transit—or, in other words, he must have the sun on the night side (so to speak) of the sky. There is, of course, no night near the Antartic Pole on Dec. 6, but at nominal midnight the sun is at its lowest; and the sun must be toward this part of his diurnal course, if the observer is to get the advantage we are considering. There is no known Antartic station where this can be, the sun being also fairly high at the beginning and end of the transit. This at once disposes of the superiority of the transit of 1882. If an Antarctic station is sought at all, there will be a hastening instead of a retarding of the planet's transit—or an unfavorable point, as in the case of the earlier transit. In reality, the loss thus accruing is found to be much more serious in 1882 than the corresponding loss in 1874, when we inquire into actual details.

But in 1874, as we have seen, there must be an unfavorable hastening of Venus' motion as seen from a northern station; and this hastening seems to cancel the effect due to the lengthened transit path. When we inquire, however, to what extent this canceling takes place, we at once see that the Astronomer Royal was frightened away from Halley's method without sufficient reason. He manifestly (see the remark quoted above) supposed that the duration would scarcely be increased at all at the northern station. Let us see, however, whether Mr. Proctor has been right or not in saying that the duration is considerably increased at a suitable northern station, notwithstanding the undoubted partial canceling which takes place from the cause indicated. To prevent all suspicion of our favoring one side or the other, we go direct to the *Nautical Almanac* for 1874. We take Nertchinsk, the place pointed to by Mr. Proctor so far back as March, 1869; and we note that he then assigned to this station a lengthening of the duration of transit by 15½ minutes (a very considerable amount, much more in fact than at the most favorable station in 1882). Now what says the *Nautical Almanac* for 1874? At page 434 it states that the mean duration of transit is 3 hours 42 minutes 2 seconds. At page 20 of the appendix it states that at Nertchinsk the duration is 3 hours 57 minutes 6 seconds, exceeding the former duration by 15 minutes 4 seconds. This is very close indeed to Mr. Proctor's result, and shows how nearly the values obtained by his graphic constructions accord with those deduced by rigid calculation. (Moreover, a part even of the slight difference is due to a difference in the adopted value of Venus' diameter.) Here, then, instead of that complete canceling of the value of the northern station which Sir G. Airy too hastily assumed, we have a lengthening of the transit period by more than fifteen minutes, which in this problem is an unusually large amount. To show that this is so, and how slightly the northern station is affected by the peculiarity which Sir G. Airy had hastily regarded as introducing a fatal objection, we have only to remark that at Possession Island, the most favorable southern station (where the two conditions conspire, instead of opposing each other), the shortening of the transit amounts only to seventeen and a half minutes. Combining this shortening with the lengthening at Nertchinsk, we have a difference of duration of fully thirty-two and a half minutes. And now observe how greatly this result differs from Sir G. Airy's anticipation! He thought the difference of duration would probably "not be half of that in 1882;" but his own estimate of the greatest difference of duration in 1882 (to be obtained only by seeking an accessible station where the sun will be but four degrees high at egress) amounts only to twenty-eight minutes. Instead of being less than half, the difference of duration in 1874 is greater in the proportion of about seven to six. Add to this that in 1874 the solar elevation, both at ingress and egress will exceed twenty degrees, and the importance of having a station at Possession Island becomes manifest. Russia has occupied Nertchinsk, and it is Great Britain's duty (and that of no other country) to occupy Possession Island. If she shrinks from this duty it will be no answer to the reproach which she will hereafter incur that she occupied stations in other respects advantageous. Other countries are occupying these stations, the Papelotte and La Haye Sainte of the scientific Waterloo; this country's duty calls her to a post so important and so difficult of tenure that it may fairly be described as the Hougoumont of the position.

FLORIDA.

A Tourist's Views of the Climate and Products.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Thursday, March 6, 1873.

At last I have laid hold of pen and ink in Florida, the first pen I have seen since we left New-York, in that terrific snow-storm of last Thursday. One week ago to-night we sailed down the Bay, anchored off Coney Island until Friday morning, when we got fairly off and were soon out on the broad Atlantic. We experienced beautiful and bright, though cold, weather all the way to Jacksonville. In Savannah the inhabitants informed us that they were having the coldest weather experienced since last Christmas. Most of our passengers were laid up with sea-sickness, thus missing their regular meals, which on the line to Charleston are equal to those served at any first-class hotel in the country.

To relieve the monotony of the voyage, "Old Probabilities" got us up a north-west wind on Friday afternoon, which very unceremoniously pitched our steamer about, and picking up a wave, sent it gently against our port side, in such a peculiar manner that your correspondent, who was quietly engaged in a little game of poker, suddenly spread out his hands, and, tables, chairs, and human beings not preventing, found himself in mid-air, flying at the corner of the smoking-room in a manner not at all in accordance with the general rule of progression. The next moment he was on the other tack, and was shortly seen to emerge from behind a confused mass of furniture, only surprised that he himself was not a confused mass of human flesh.

We came to Florida under the impression that this State was located in the "Sunny South," but have about concluded that the sun has deserted this latitude for the season. We have been looking for warm weather, but if they ever had any here it has certainly taken wings and flown into parts unknown.

We have been up the St. John's River as far as Enterprise and Mellonville, two delightfully appearing and flourishing cities; the former consisting of one house, one hotel, and a spring of sulphur water; the latter of two stores and four dwelling-houses, situated on rising ground, or rather, sand, for the banks of the St. John's are all sand, except an occasional shell-rock bank and many cypress swamps. The sail up the St. John's is exceedingly interesting, though in some respects decidedly monotonous. The banks are flat, and there is nothing picturesque in the scenery; but to one who has traveled up the Mississippi, down the St. Lawrence, through Lake Winnipiseogee or up the Hudson, and admired the grand and picturesque scenery to be found on any of those trips, there is a novelty about the St. John's on account of its very monotony.

I was surprised to find this river so broad, deep, and extensive. I had drawn upon my imagination, as I thought, sufficiently, to take in all this river, but found I was far from the mark. All the descriptions in the world will hardly convey a proper impression of its beauty. We left Jacksonville, which is so well known that it requires no description at my hands, on the Dictator, which runs from Savannah to Jacksonville, and thence to Pilatka. We landed at Mandarin, the home of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, which is some fifteen miles above Jacksonville. Here are located several families from New-York, making quite a pleasant and agreeable settlement of neighborly people.

At Beecher, a new settlement at the head of Great Lake George, we also landed and took aboard Mrs. Henry W. Beecher and son. This is a new settlement, located on high ground, the bank of the river at this point being some fifteen feet high. Here Mrs. Beecher has a place, on which she is planting a large number of orange-trees, and will, in a few years, have a delightful Winter residence. On Mr. Studwell's (of Brooklyn) place, which is at this landing, they have been gathering strawberries for the past few days, and would now be picking sweet peas had they planted them a little earlier. Beecher is laid out for a large settlement, into ten, twenty, forty acres and larger tracts, evidently with the expectation of having a large colony located there. It extends back from the river on to the high pine lands, several miles. About two miles from the landing are three large sulphur springs or basins, which I doubt not will, within a very few years, become one of the attractions on the St. John's River, and of Florida. At Darcy's Wharf we witnessed an exhibition of the evident intention of the good but misguided inhabitants to impose upon themselves as well as others the idea that this is Summer weather. A youngster, of the tender age of seven years, we saw upon the wharf, dressed in a suit of thin linen, without shoes or stockings, with hands in his pockets, shivering like an aspen-leaf, gazing, with astonishment depicted on every feature of his countenance, at the miserable thin-blooded Northern men on the boat enveloped in their heavy wrappings. If that wasn't proof positive that this is the "Sunny South," and that warm weather is, or ought to be, upon us, there is no evidence here which will carry conviction to the ordinary mind of the Florida traveler of to-day.

At Pilatka we made a hurried change to the Starlight, and soon after left the broad sheet of water of the lower St. John's, which will average from the mouth to Pilatka twice the width of the lower Mississippi, and were quietly sailing up the crooked, narrow stream, lined with pines, cypress, and palmettos, with, at this season of the year, an occasional alligator, and semi-occasionally a settlement, consisting of one or two houses, where we would stop to put off a barrel of flour and a bag of corn, or take on a lone hunter, satiated with killing the beautiful birds which here abound. Here, on this upper river, may be seen flying across our bows birds of every conceivable shape and color, and here the hunters are to be seen encamped upon the bank, or popping away at deer, turkey, bears, or birds. We had one gentleman on board from New-York, who appeared to make it his special business to engage all the hunters he met to shoot and bring to him at Pilatka all the different varieties of birds and the different sized alligators, so numerous in this part of the world. It is my impression that he proposes to start a museum in opposition to Wood's, though in this I may be wrong. At any rate, if he gets all he has ordered from the hunters, he could start an opposition museum with safety.

On our return down the river we stopped off at Tocoi, the river station of the railroad to St. Augustine, an important town, consisting of a baggage-room on the wharf, a sitting-room for lady passengers, and an old shed, where Vulcan presides, which I concluded was the machine-shops of this railroad company. A ride on this railroad from Tocoi to St. Augustine, fifteen miles, is enough to satisfy any one of sound mind that railroading in Florida is in its primitive state. The track is of wood, with a flat iron rail laid on the top for perhaps a distance of one mile, intended, I should judge, to deceive the people with the idea that they were to ride on an iron-track railroad and glide rapidly on to their journey's end. The track at the St. Augustine terminus has on it the same deceptive rail. The cars are propelled by two horses or mules, driven tandem, and the trip is made (fifteen miles) in from three to four hours, depending upon the liveliness of the negro driver. The only first-class car on this road is similar to any well-worn street-car in New-York. The fare is very reasonable, being only $2, *i. e.*, at the rate of fifty cents per hour, and one gets the full worth of his money. Oranges are the main crop and the mainstay of this portion of Florida. Sugar is grown, and vegetables to some extent, but on the orange crop the planters depend for their income. The oranges raised here are remarkably sweet and juicy, even more palatable than the Havana, but seldom find their way to the New-York market. The production of an aged orange tree is something wonderful. Near the mouth of Lake Monroe I was shown a tree which, two seasons ago, produced 7,000 oranges. On this place there are forty-five bearing trees which are said to net the owner an income of from $2,000 to $2,500 yearly. This is a great country, and no doubt in the Summer the weather is hot; but let me advise any of our friends coming to Florida in the month of March to be sure and bring their heavy overcoats. The thermometer at Pilatka, seventy-five miles up the St. John's, stood this morning at 28° above zero.

W. D. C.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

A Sketch of Señor Figueras, the President of the New Ministry.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The Presidency is in a large building in the Calle de Alcora, one of the principal streets of Madrid, radiating from the Puerto del Sol. The Prime Minister maintains no state; no sentries mount guard over his official residence. There are two policemen on duty outside, and a few ushers in the lobby inside the great gates. A wide, double staircase leads up to the principal lobby, whence open two waiting rooms. These I found full of a strangely-miscellaneous company, waiting to see the President. Nobody is refused an audience. On the sofa in one corner sat two hard-featured old peasant women from the country, come, probably, to beg some little favor. Next them sat a young lady with her duenna; her business, perhaps, to ask a place for a brother or a father. In another corner were a middle-aged couple, who did not appear to be on very good terms. There were old men and lads, gentlemen and mechanics, place-hunters and pension-seekers. The rooms were full of tobacco-smoke, and the carpet littered with cigar-ashes. An usher stood by the door communicating with the room in which was the President, and admitted in rotation the people waiting for an interview. To each on entrance had been handed a little ticket with a number written on it; the number indicating the turn of the new arrival. My ticket was No. 42, and had I waited for admittance in rotation, my turn would probably not have come for two hours. But a card sent to a secretary hastened my progress, and I was introduced by a side entrance, and through the President's bedroom, into the little room in which Señor Figueras was sitting. The President of the Republican Ministry is a tall and handsome man of about forty years of age. His face is indicative of great earnestness, but wants the appearance of energy, and softens at times into an expression of plaintiveness. He speaks with great frankness, and, unlike Castelar, does not give one the idea of straining after effect. In health he is far from robust; during the night he said he had been spitting blood, and the labor which his position enforces prevents his enjoying the rest which the delicacy of his health demands. For the present, he said, the Carlists were comparatively quiet, but he anticipated that when the weather in the mountains was less severe they would make more formidable demonstrations than they had yet done. There was, he acknowledged, a strong temptation for them to do so. He had no official information that Don Carlos had crossed the frontier into Spain, and he was inclined to question the truth of the statement that he had done so. The Ministry were determined to deal firmly and promptly with the Carlist insurrection. There would be no more playing with these insurgents—no more half measures; but, on the contrary, the forces opposed to them were being strengthend, and the orders were that this rebellion should be crushed once and forever. Of the difficulties in the way of the Republic the President spoke with great seriousness. He acknowledged their magnitude, but he had taken office in the hope that, by zeal, moderation, and disinterestedness, they might be overcome, and since taking office that hope had been strengthened rather than weakened. Of himself he spoke with a diffidence which was manifestly sincere. He was not destitute, he said, of the legislative faculty, and had the belief that he would be far from the least useful member in a constitutional Parliament. But he felt his lack of the governing faculty, especially in critical times. "I have not iron enough in me to be a strong ruler in troublous times," was his remark, with a sigh in which there seemed something akin to despondency. He spoke a good deal of England, and of its happy state of tranquillity, to which his poor Spain presented so strong a contrast. He manifested an accurate acquaintance with English politics and English public men; of Mr. Bright he spoke in terms of enthusiasm. There is something prettily primitive in the habit of the President of a Ministry administering the affairs of a country like Spain, sitting in his room from 7 until 11, to give audience to all comers, be they who they may; but it is a symbol of the impracticability which is so leading a characteristic of this Ministry. The work of seeing peasant-women and place-hunters is one for a secretary, not for a Prime Minister, on whom, in the nature of things, must press duties of a far more important character. Official work is a business and a science, with the rudimentary requisites of which Figueras and Castelar, neither of whom has ever been in office before, have yet to become acquainted. Spain is to be ruled neither by speech-making nor by promiscuous audience-giving.

Mr. Colfax at South Bend.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, a Democratic paper, has recently visited Mr. Colfax at South Bend, and closes a letter giving an account of the interview as follows:

Mr. Colfax carries with him the canceled drafts sent to A. H. Conner, then Chairman of the Republican State Committee. To these he has pinned the checks with which he drew them, and as he showed them to me he said, "That is an evidence that the money Nesbitt sent was intended for political purposes, and was immediately applied by me in accordance with that intention, and should be proof positive to the most captious that they were not intended or used for corruption." Nesbitt took a most unaccountable liking for me, amounting almost to fondness. He was worth over a half a million, and had he lived longer would most probably have given me much larger sums, and yet these small amounts were cried against as something awful, and acts of personal friendship cruelly tortured into evidences of political corruption." He had with him, too, a fac simile of the "S. C." check. It is a plain bit of paper, the necessary check formula printed in the plainest, fewest words, and on it scrawled the "S. C."—waivering, irresolute sort of hieroglyphics; the "twelve hundred" written in a careless, drawling manner, and the "Oakes Ames" in bold relief at the bottom. "You say you never saw this check till you saw it in the committee-room?" "I never saw that check till it was presented there, or never had an idea of its existence till then," answered Mr. Colfax. "If I had drawn the money on that, do you think I would have taken no measures to prepare an immediate answer, when I knew I should be confronted with it sooner or later? "Would I not have had an arrangement of circumstances and a plausible tale ready? But instead I was astounded, and this surprise was at once tortured into the agitation of guilty fear. Imagine yourself accused of stealing, conscious of your innocence, you stoutly deny it and are thereupon confronted with a check bearing your initials, wouldn't you be confounded? Isn't it probable then, that this check with the other initial checks, the receipt of which the supposed owners deny, were intended to represent the June dividends of the stock which yourself and the others threw back on Ames' hands?" "If that is correct," said Mr. Colfax, "it would form a link with Mr. Dillon's account, which says he paid all the initial checks to Ames." On all points Mr. Colfax but reiterated what he has already stated, subtracting or adding nothing. As he carries these papers in his pockets, so he seems to carry the subject in his mind. He is ever ready to tell his tale to a listener, running off occasionally to other places, always germain though, and talking of others implicated, but always returning to himself. When down-town he spends his time, principally, at the post-office, newspaper offices, or the office of the Birdsell factory, in which, as the people have already been told, he is a stockholder.

St. Patrick's Day in Brooklyn.

It seems likely that the Irish societies of Brooklyn will turn out in honor of St. Patrick in greater numbers to-day than ever before. Meetings of the representatives of the various societies were held yesterday afternoon, and the arrangements were completed, each organization being assigned its place in the procession, the Ancient Order of Hibernians coming first in line. The procession will form at 10 A. M., at the fountain in Bedford-avenue, in the Eastern District, and thence the march will be along Bedford-avenue to Myrtle-avenue, through Kent, Willoughby, and Classon avenues to Myrtle-avenue, thence through Gold, Front, and Jay streets, Myrtle-avenue, Fulton-avenue, Joralemon, Court, Church, Columbia, and Atlantic streets, Vanderbilt-avenue, Pacific-street and Washington-avenue, and dismiss at the corner of Washington and Myrtle avenues. The procession will be reviewed at the City Hall, by the Mayor and some of the members of the Board of Aldermen and heads of departments. In the evening the banquet takes place at the Atheneum.

Continental Armies.

The *Bösen Zeitung* of Berlin publishes an account of the military forces of the great Powers of Europe, from which it draws the conclusion that "several of the Powers which have hitherto been ranked as of the first class, will, in consequence of their military development not having kept pace with that of other great Powers, be incapable of going to war in future unless they have allies. This is especially the case with Austria and England, and also with Italy." The strongest military Power, says the writer, is Russia. The Russian army, which hitherto consisted of 778 battalions, (equal to 771 German ones,) is now raised to 228 regiments of infantry with 684 battalions, 228 rifle battalions, 250 reserve battalions under the new army organization, 72 regiments of the Guard and of cavalry of the line, 50 regiments of Don Cossacks (for service in Europe) with 660 squadrons, and 308 batteries of eight guns each. Of this force 96 battalions, 20 squadrons, and 16 batteries belong to the Caucasian or Asiatic army, so that there remains a force of 816 battalions for active service, and 250 reserve battalions for disposal in Europe. Next comes Germany. This Power, reckoning only the troops which are ready for the field, has 148 regiments of the line, (equal to 444 battalions,) 24 rifle battalions, 302 battalions of the Landwehr, 120 cavalry regiments with 536 squadrons, and 383 batteries (including 72 reserves) of six guns each. The French army will, under the new organization, consist of 146 infantry regiments (including four Turcos regiments,) and 30 rifle battalions, making in all 518 battalions on active service, and 288 reserve battalions. To these must be added 64 cavalry regiments with 384 squadrons and 360 batteries of six guns each. Austria has only 80 infantry regiments (240 battalions,) 40 rifle battalions, 41 cavalry regiments, and 176 batteries of six guns each. Her 160 reserve and 140 Landwehr battalions are as yet raw troops, which it would take some time to train for active service. The Italian army is similar in strength to that of Austria. It consists of 80 infantry regiments, 10 of Bersaglieri, 20 of cavalry, and 10 of artillery—270 battalions in all—and 160 batteries of six guns each. The last of the European States as a military power, concludes the *Börsen Zeitung*, is England, which can only muster for service in Europe 107 battalions, 92 squadrons, and 84 batteries of six and eight guns each.

LOUISVILLE BANK ROBBERY.

The Amount Stolen About $300,000—A Clue to the Burglars.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, March 13.

The officers and directors of the Falls City Tobacco Bank were engaged all day yesterday in examining, counting up, and assorting the many bonds which had been left by the thieves, in the safe recently broken into, and, as the work progressed, it was found that the losses sustained were more numerous and much heavier than at first supposed. As stray facts with regard to the investigation reached the street, the interest and excitement gradually increased until the close of business hours, at which time the wildest rumors were current. Nothing definite could be learned from the bankers, except that the amount stolen far exceeds the original estimate. Information gleaned from other sources, which may be regarded as entirely reliable, leads to the belief that the missing bonds are of an aggregate value of not less than $300,000. The Jefferson Railroad bonds abstracted alone amount to $100,000, and other deposits ranging in amount from $1,000 to $40,000 have disappeared.

Of the amount stolen, it is said that $150,000 of bonds were held by the bank as collateral security for advances made and bills discounted. In addition to the losses reported yesterday morning, we give the following list, made up according to the best means of information available.

Wm. C. Tyler, $11,000 in Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad bonds, numbering as follows: 1,865, 1,975 to 1,978, inclusive; 1,964, 1,020 to 1,023, inclusive; 1,340; canal bonds due in 1876—732 to 741, inclusive. Mr. Tyler offers a reward of $5,500 for the recovery of all, or $250 for each of these bonds.

Col. H. J. Evans, $9,000 in Jefferson Railroad bonds, instead of $4,000, as reported yesterday morning.

Canal bonds belonging to Mrs. L. L. Warren and Mr. Ronald, amounting to $5,000.

Mr. L. Richardson, eight first mortgage Jefferson Railroad bonds, $1,000 each; five first mortgage Short-line bonds, $1,000 each; two Jefferson indorsements of Russellville branch, $1,000 each.

W. Bailey, ten canal bonds, $1,000 each; ten Jefferson Railroad bonds, $1,000 each.

Sylvester Johnson has found nearly all of his bonds.

Bridge bonds amounting to $23,000, belonging to Messrs. Warren & Brierly and the bank.

Mrs. Melvina M. Wilson, three second mortgage Jefferson Railroad bonds, Nos. 399, 400, and 401, $1,000 each.

Mrs. Ann M. Bonnycastle, five Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Short-line bonds, $1,000 each, numbered 188 to 192, inclusive. These bonds are marked with the name of the owner.

Mrs. Bainbridge, of Baltimore, $32,000 in bonds.

Yesterday afternoon the detectives were informed that on Wednesday last five genteel-looking strangers arrived in the city and rented a room in the third story of Orr's building, on the north-west corner of Centre and Green streets, and that on Saturday last they disappeared, leaving a large trunk in the room. The room was immediately searched, and an empty trunk, constructed with a false bottom, in which it is supposed the burglars conveyed their tools, was found. Upon further inquiry, it was also ascertained that on the same day five respectable-looking Englishmen took board at the boarding-house in the old city building adjoining the Health-office, and the lady who keeps the house says that they left there on Saturday last. These men are supposed to be the burglars that committed the robbery, and doubtless the detectives have, ere this, obtained a description of them which may lead to their apprehension.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS, ALBANY, March 15.—The following is the Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Monday: Nos. 99, 101, 102, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123. The Court adjourned until 11 A. M., March 17.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Held by Blatchford, J.—In Admiralty.—62, Brown vs. Loud; 42, Johnson et al. vs. Steam-tug U. S. Grant; 55, Graham vs. The Bark New-York; 22, Ahrens vs. Miller; 3, Berrana vs. Bark Cora; 23, Rees vs. Schooner S. T. King; 24, Baker et al. vs. Ship Chillian Wallah.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Adjourned to Tuesday, March 18.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Adjourned to Tuesday, March 18.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Davis, J.—Adjourned to Tuesday, March 18.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.. Calendar called at 12 M.—Third Monday Motion Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.—Demurrers—15, Flint vs. Flint; 1, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 11, Ryerson vs. Brunigan et al.; 16, Davis, as Receiver, vs. Calendar. Issues of Law and Fact—148, Knight, Receiver, &c., vs. Thorp; 102, Hunt vs. Hunt; 167, Reeder vs. Schneider et al.; 178, Compton vs. Chase et al.; 179, Foley vs. Egan et al.; 180, Sistare, Jr., vs. Cushing; 188, Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.; 23, Poole vs. Stevens et al.; 198, Mosbach vs. Port et al.; 74, Davis vs. Codling et al.; 73, Bruce et al. vs. Fuller et al.; 1, Taylor vs. Trustees of Union College of Schenectady; 14, Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. McIntyre; 47, Bowedin vs. Corwin; 50, Spring vs. Hubbard; 55, Brinkly vs. Brinkly; 59, Hastings, as Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 51, Ward vs. Ackerman et al.; 133, Quinlan, as Receiver, vs. Doane et al.; 170, Spaulding et al. Executors, vs. Farley; 135, Squire, Executor, et al. vs. Genin et al.; 114, Stephens vs. Stephens et al.; 131, Lookup vs. Collins et al.; 199, Clark vs. Igelstrom et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2035, Malony vs. Hinck; 1921, Collins vs. Murray; 257, Jordan et al. vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 1799, Delts vs. McCallum et al.; 751, Kelly vs. Titus et al.; 2031, Smith vs. The West-side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company; 479, Baum vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Company; 1953, Funk vs. Funk; 815, Shaffer et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1945, Harnett et al. vs. Garvey; 1955, Same vs. Same; 1937, Davy vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2411, Duncan et al. vs. Berlin et al.; 969½, Hall vs. Durling; 1525, Jackson vs. Wood; 2029, Frisbie vs. Burr et al.; 2041, Tozer et al. vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 2061, Reich vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1606, Conlan vs. Woodruff; 1416, Cary vs. Keenan et al.; 1283, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 822, Lyons vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1540, Carnes vs. Platt et al.; 726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 314, Van Nostrand vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 390, Hall vs. Baldwin, et al.; 1692, Deen vs. Dewitt et al., executors, &c.; 2478, Mera vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.; 2026, Romertze vs. East River National Bank; 1296, Levy et al. vs. Jones et al.; 1256, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1384, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 112, Schenck vs. Morris.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, Ch. J., Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—131, Board of Fire Commissioners vs. Smith; 136, Board of Fire Commissioners vs. McIlwame.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on—First National Bank of Lyons vs. The Ocean National Bank of New-York.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1536, Wilcox vs. Brain; 1562, Colyear vs. De Camp; 1466, Totans vs. Brown; 1632, Pettus vs. Dennison; 1426, May vs. Mayer; 1658, Reid vs. Merritt; 1658, Chambers vs. Schieck; 1669, Wakefield vs. Trenor; 1662, Soper vs. Kirk; 1663, Baebler vs. Currier; 1664, Baebler vs. Wilson; 1665, Ballard vs. Baldwin; 1760, Silsbee vs. Barry; 1762, McGay vs. Dale; 2248, Harnach vs. Harnach.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1587, Feldman vs. Wenslelk; 1581, Simonson vs. Wiley; 1315, Central Park, North, and East River Railroad Company vs. Norton; 1307, Hartshorne vs. Dowling; 1477, Campbell vs. Brundige; 1293, Daly vs. Miller; 1467, Sullivan vs. Mahony; 1585, Cook vs. Mullins; 1125, Hawley vs. Hull; 1491, Fischer vs. Gross; 1623, Fisk vs. New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment; 1625, Platt vs. Wilson; 1627, Bohde vs. Carroll; 1629, Schmidt vs. Cohen; 1631, Johnson vs. Salisischer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Howland, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—122, Seaver vs. Johnson; 1091, Hollister vs. Emmerich.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 88, 387, 5, 257, 260, 265, 273, 12, 16, 115, 123, 22, 170, 275 to 284 inclusive, and 286 to 294 inclusive.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 21, 51, 22, 63, 116, 148½, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 215, 216.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Stoppage of the Sound Steamers Above Corlears' Hook.

The following communication explains itself:

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1873.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, President Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

SIR: We, the undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce, respectfully request you to call a special meeting of the Chamber on Tuesday next, 18th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., to reconsider the question of stopping the Sound and East River steamers above Corlears' Hook; and to offer the members an opportunity to give full expression to their views on the subject.

S. B. Chittenden & Co., George W. Lane, Paul N. Spofford, Charles E. Beebe, Charles Butler, J. Pierrepont Morgan, R. W. Ropes, Jacob Wendell, Richard Butler, Jeremiah P. Robinson, Francis M. French, William J. Beebe, Babcock Brothers & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., John C. Green.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on Tuesday next, the 18th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber, No. 63 William-street, for the purpose indicated in the above requisition.

THE MODOCS.

The Conference with the Peace Commissioners—Capt. Jack's Big Talk—Mr. Steele's Reply.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes a long description of the conference between the members of the Peace Commission and Capt. Jack, at the close of February. He says: "After a ride of eight hours, the party reached Jack's camp. We were conducted to the cave of Capt. Jack, where we found all the warriors of the Modoc tribe, sixty in number, seated in a circle around a fire built in the middle of the cave. The cave is about 35 feet in diameter and about 20 feet in height, is a perfect dome, and has several subterranean passages leading from it; but of their extent I could learn nothing, as we did not deem it prudent to investigate under existing circumstances. When we entered all the Indians seemed pleased, and each of our party shook hands with all present, commencing with Capt. Jack. After the hand-shaking, room was made for us on the left of Capt. Jack. After a few moments of silence the talk commenced. Mr. Steele spoke first, and Capt. Jack responded:

I have a good heart and I want it to be so. I do not want to shut my eyes to talk with you. My heart is big and strong. I consider Mr. Steele my chief, and I like to hear him talk and like to talk to him. I want to talk in the way we are now talking and settle this trouble. All my Indians like to hear Steele talk and will take his advice. I want to wash my hands of all this trouble. I do not know why this trouble b gan. But a few of my people were there when the soldiers "pitched" upon me. My heart was good for all, and I did not like them to pitch in this way. I do not know that my "boys" have ever killed or troubled any person. I think Applegate is the man who made my boys bad; he has lied to them; this is one cause why the soldiers pitched into me. I do not want any more war, neither do I want to live in these rocks any longer. I thought the first fight would be the end. My men are always on the watch, and all the time report soldiers in sight. I cannot go for food, and have but little. If I wanted to fight I could go every night and find some one to kill. I told Klamath Lake John to tell the soldiers I did not want to fight any more. I told all my men and everybody that I did not want to fight. I have talked this way a long time, and want matters as they were before. I do not know why the soldiers were so mad at me; I have done no more than a woman. I have never killed any one, neither did I ever kill cattle; I could always kill deer. I do not know who stole, and I want to live without stealing. I do not want to prevent people from going where they please. I have but one heart, and do not want any more murders. I have now quit war for good, and do not want to live in strife with white men. Applegate and Charley Munroe shot the first shot into my camp. It was the lies of Applegate and the Klamath Lake Indians that brought this trouble upon me, and they tried to bring it about. Munroe is a liar, and he is not a white man. I want nothing to do with him. I want nothing to do with Applegate, and I will not talk with him any way. I wonder what the soldiers think about this trouble. This was all my country once, and I have given it all up but a small piece. I would like to know why the soldiers made war upon? My country is small, and that is all I ask. I do not want to stay in the rocks all the time, but would like a small place on Lost River. I want to see people pass back and forth, and talk with them. What I am now talking about I always wanted. I do not want to turn my back to talk; I can look a man in the face and talk. I want all my country in peace, and after the next big talk I want to live up to the treaty and want no lying when it is made. I do not want to live here any longer. I do not lie, but I am afraid the Commissioners will. I speak the truth, and talk with but one heart, and do not want the Commissioners to talk with two hearts. I am now like a wild Indian, and have nothing. All my men would like to live and be like white men. Before this war I could go to town. I had money, and could buy anything I wanted for my women and children and myself. The Oregon people did not want me to have my little home. I liked to live there, and rule my people. I have always wanted Mr. Steele to come and see me because I wanted to talk with him and tell him my troubles. I always liked him, and I will treat him well. I have never stole any horses. I bought them from Fairchild, and paid for them.

I could get nothing to eat while I was on the reservation. I went there and went to work; made rails, and the Klamath Lake Indians stole them from me. I had no good water and had to drink out of mud-holes. I would have gone to Yainox, but I had nothing and was ashamed. I was afraid to go there, because I thought they would he to me again. The Snake Indians told me they could get nothing there. When I went to Klamath, I took my own food. You have come to this bad country to talk to me, and I am glad to see you. I have heard that white men are afraid to come and see me. They need not be afraid. The people of California are my friends. The Oregon people and Klamath Indians are my enemies. I like to visit white people in California; like the old men and children, I do not want every thing darkened by war; I am glad to think all trouble is going to be settled, and hope all will agree. Mr. Steele is like an officer; his talk would clear the country of soldiers and blood. I am glad I can now go out and work and not be afraid, and I want to do the same. I want all matters fixed right and do not want to live in a place like this. I want to live in a place where I can see around, but want to come here when it suits me. I do not want to keep my men here. I do not like to see soldiers on the road. I would like to see them open. I am like an old man and have nothing but my legs. Fairchild has always been my friend and looked after me, and all my boys like him. He has given us beef and we have looked after his cattle. All can now look after their cattle and not be afraid of my men. I think they will find many of them gone, but the soldiers have killed them as well as I; the Oregon men killed them and left them on the ground. My men would not eat them for fear of being poisoned. I have often heard shots when I knew all my men were in camp. I think the Klamath Indians killed some cattle, but I am not sure. I have talked good now, and do not want to talk long. I have spoke like a man, not like a woman, and have told the truth. I think everything is now clear, and I want you to believe what I have told you. Every one can come and talk with me. I have no objections for two or three soldiers to come; I will treat them as well as I can. All now seems light and clear."

Sub Chief John Schonchin then spoke, and after a second short speech from Capt. Jack, Mr. Steele said:

CAPT. JACK AND ALL THESE YOUNG MEN: You are all my friends and I am your friend. I am not a chief among the white people, but the Big Chief sometimes listens to me when I speak. For twenty-two years I have known your people; many of your old men have since died and been put in the ground, and many of you have grown up from children. You have frequently come to Yreka to see me, and I was always glad to see you when you came. When I told you how white men lived, you all have told me you wanted the same. Capt. Jack Schonchin came to see me and I was glad to see him. I cannot do much because I am not a chief. But what I do promise you I will do. When I told my people that I was coming to see you they told me your hearts were wild and you would kill me. I told the "Great Chief" one moon ago that I wanted to come and see you and talk, but he would not let me come. White men told me that your young men had all got a bad heart; that you were wild and had killed your friends Miller and Brotherton and other of your friends. I told them I would make your hearts tame; I told them at the fight on Lost River white men had killed your women and children and that made you wild. It would have made me wild when I was a young man. I told my people you had not killed any women or children, and that was a good sign. The Big Chief has sent some men to talk with you, but he did not send me as a commissioner. He has sent your friend Judge Rosborough, Mr. Case, Mr. Meacham, and Mr. Applegate. Mr. Applegate is not the one who was on the Reservation, but "Old Man Applegate," who lives at Clear Lake. He talks good for you. The Big Chief then told Judge Rosborough to come and talk with you. He would not come without me. I came to Mr. Fairchild's ranch and had a big talk with the commissioners. Judge Rosborough and Gen. Canby are both too sick to come here to see you. I want some of your best men to go out and talk good with these men who have come to see you. I would like for Schonchin and ten or twelve others to go out and talk. I will feed you and bring you back. The soldier chiefs never lie; they are always chiefs. These men know that the Rogue River people are very much angry with you, and if you go to Oregon to live you will have continual strife. Our chief is so far away it will take four weeks to talk with him. You can go for your food if you have any, and if you have no food we will give you food. If you come we will give you a place all to yourself, where you can live in peace and quiet. When you go away from here the soldiers will not let any one harm you. The soldiers are your friends and do not want to fight you unless they are told to do so by the Big Soldier Chief, and they do not want to fight people with big hearts. You and Capt. Kelly hid among the rocks and would not fight. If you will go out to-day and the talk suits you, all right. If it does not, I will bring you back safe. I have come here without arms, and you can go out and do the same or take them if you wish. I wanted Mr. Fairchild and Riddle to come out and hear my talk, and the other gentlemen to write it down, so people would know the truth. We are all your friends. Our hearts told us you would not harm us. I cannot talk any more, but want you to come out with me and hear the Commissioners talk. If you go south you will have no one to trouble you again. I would like your chief to go to Washington and see our chief. You will see many things you never saw before. How many of you will go with me now? I have bared my heart to you and will say no more.

The warriors then dispersed, and seven of them came in with us, also Mary, the sister of Jack.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 15.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 D., M. & T. 1st	96½	100 Harlem Railroad	137⅛
25 Nassau Bank	106	200 do.	137⅛
300 Maryland Coal	27½	200 do.	137⅛
300 New Central Coal	46½	100 do.	137⅛
200 Western Union	86½	100 do.	137⅛
300 do.	86⅜	100 do.	137⅛
1000 do.	86⅜	100 do.	137⅛
600 do. b3.	86½	500 do.	137⅛
1100 Erie Railway	65⅛	300 Lake Shore b3.	94⅛
900 do. b3.	65¼	400 do.	94⅛
400 Pacific Mail	56⅛	500 do.	94⅛
100 do. b3.	56⅝	1000 do.	94⅛
700 do.	56⅛	100 do.	94⅛
300 do.	57	200 do.	94⅛
300 do.	56⅜	200 do. s3.	94⅛
300 Union Pacific	34⅛	400 do. b3.	94⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. x d.	101⅜	500 Rock Island	115⅛
100 do. b3.	101⅜	600 do.	115⅛
300 do.	101⅜	1100 do.	115⅛
100 do. s3.	101⅜	500 do.	115⅛
100 St. Paul Railroad	55⅛	300 C., C. & I. C.	40⅛
100 St. Paul Pref.	76⅛	400 Bos., H. & Erie	7⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. b3.	45⅛	300 do. b3.	7⅛
100 do.	45⅛	100 do.	7⅛

MONDAY, March 17—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, March 15, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,322,700
Decrease in Specie	202,900
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	757,500
Decrease in Deposits	3,413,300
Decrease in Circulation	190,800

	March 16,'72.	March 8,'73.	March 15,'73.
National Capital	$71,785,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,370,500	16,929,200	16,929,200
Total	$87,155,500	$88,214,200	$88,214,200
Loans	279,863,900	280,351,300	278,028,600
Gold & Gold Notes	19,604,400	17,149,600	16,946,700
Other Leg'l Tend'rs	43,187,800	39,473,000	38,715,500
Deposits	206,049,900	199,508,700	196,095,400
Circulation	28,098,500	27,801,200	27,610,400
In Sub-Treasury	78,833,800	57,585,200	58,634,400

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank movement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	March 8,'73.	March 15,'73.	March 16,'72.
Deposits	$199,508,700	$196,095,400	$206,049,900
Circulation	27,801,200	27,610,400	28,098,500
Total	$227,309,900	$223,705,800	$234,148,400
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$56,827,475	$55,926,450	$58,537,100
Actual basis	56,622,600	55,662,200	62,792,200
Excess	*$204,875	*$264,250	$4,255,100
Rate of money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

*Deficiency.

The Bank averages are lower in all departments on the present return. The relative position of Gold and Greenbacks to Deposits and Circulation has not improved, nor yet fallen off materially. Some Greenbacks have gone to the Country by Express, while the Gold average is barely steady. The Money market is slightly cheaper to the Stock Brokers, and there is a demand for first-class Merchant paper, and also for favorite Railroad acceptances, the first at 8@10 ₱ cent., and the last 11 to 14 ₱ cent. The Spring trade in the Dry Goods line, Domestic and Foreign, was fairly active through the week, and the number of Country buyers and the extent of their purchases denote a healthy demand for Goods, although collections from the sales of last season are not coming in as well as could be desired.

The disbursements of the Treasury since the adjournment of Congress, on the 4th inst., are unusually heavy. In the closing week of the session Congress added largely to its already profuse Money Bills, many of the extra appropriations being made available at once. The disbursements in Currency have more than equaled the receipts from Internal Taxes and from the sales of Gold, and last week the Secretary drew $1,155,000 on his reserve of Greenbacks. This and next week he will make further sales of Gold to the amount of $3,000,000, while purchasing only $1,500,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $5,974,593, against $5,238,441 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,398,314, against $3,845,903 same week in 1872. The Export of Gold and Silver, $825,967, against $736,640 same week in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,618,712.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,381	Feb. 1	$9,631,598
August	42,892,129	Feb. 8	5,929,842
September	34,290,330	Feb. 15	11,364,368
October	30,586,752	Feb. 22	9,988,515
November	22,650,040	March 1	9,234,736
December	26,925,208	March 8	9,404,893
January	37,689,752	March 15	5,974,593
Total since July 4, 1872			$293,882,717
Same time previous year			266,975,016
Increase since July 1			$26,907,701

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July, is as follows:

July	$20,660,668	Feb. 5	$5,611,760
August	19,464,143	Feb. 12	5,357,750
September	19,634,796	Feb. 19	5,641,326
October	23,124,749	Feb. 26	5,024,810
November	23,625,216	March 5	5,252,908
December	21,441,220	March 12	5,396,314
January	20,050,550		
Total since July 1			$182,738,175
Same time previous year			165,296,755
Increase since July 1			$17,441,420
Gold, March 15, 1873			114⅞ ₱ cent.
Gold, March 16, 1872			110⅞ ₱ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1, are as follows:

July	$17,248,688	Feb. 1	$591,579
August	2,586,148	Feb. 8	1,642,370
September	1,430,635	Feb. 15	759,802
October	4,729,143	Feb. 22	733,183
November	4,863,925	March 1	625,486
December	3,963,576	March 8	904,288
January	7,127,989	March 15	825,967
Total since July 1, 1872			$48,056,807
Same time last year			26,294,054
Increase since July 1			$21,762,753

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,317	July	$16,951,456
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,098
September	13,891,688	September	3,725,226
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,380
November	7,747,601	November	6,957,456
December	6,951,775	December	2,430,315
January	11,087,490	January	16,019,011
February	13,112,189	February	4,760,006
March 1	692,065	March 1	110,562
March 8	2,454,960	March 8	767,459
March 15	2,618,712	March 15	355,914
Total, 1872-3	$97,364,645	Total, 1872-3	$60,460,153
Total, 1871-2	113,676,206	Total, 1871-2	61,858,664

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		March 16, '72.
American Gold	115⅛@114⅞	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛@116⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	116⅛@116⅛	112⅛
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	113⅛@113⅛	109⅛
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	104⅛@104⅛	102⅛
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	86⅛@86	91⅛
New-York Central	104⅛@106@101⅛ x d.	95½
Rock Island	114¾@116⅛@115⅛	113⅛
North-western Common	81@81	79
Ohio and Mississippi	46@45⅛	45⅛
St. Paul Common	53@56⅛@55⅛	59⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛@76⅛	79⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛@74⅛@73⅛	75⅛
Union Pacific	35⅛@34⅛	38⅛
Erie	64⅛@65⅛	45⅛
Western Telegraph	86⅛@86⅛	71⅛
Pacific Mail	56⅛@62@56⅛	62
Lake Shore	94⅛@96⅛@94⅛	93⅛
Harlem	136@134@137⅛	112

The price of Gold is nearly one ₱ cent. easier than at the close of the previous week. The previous combination to advance the market seemed, as early as last Monday morning, to have broken up, but whether by mutual consent or otherwise was not known. In the absence of this sort of concert in the Gold Room the price was affected by the Treasury sale on Thursday, although this was a million short of the Gold paid into the Treasury during the week for Customs. The Cash Gold is now easy, but Exchange on London has not improved on this case or on the lower price. The 60 days' rate on Saturday was 107¾@108 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange, during most of the week, failed to satisfy either side to the general Share speculation. Pacific Mail was made exceptionally buoyant for a day or two and then as suddenly relapsed 5 ₱ cent. to 56⅛ ₱ cent., the point of beginning. Lake Shore was next taken in favor and advanced to 96⅛, relapsing to 94⅛ ₱ cent. And for a day or two the movement in Rock Island was upward. The favorite of Saturday was St. Paul, but the advance was checked by the prevailing weakness of the general market. The Vanderbilt roads were well supported, although there is no marked life in either Central or Harlem independent of the prevailing dull temper of speculation.

Tennessee Bonds improved to 84⅞@85 ₱ cent. on the action of the Legislature to fund the arrearages of interest from the time of default in 1869 up to and including the January coupon of 1874, and the promise is made of a resumption of interest on all obligations beginning with the succeeding Coupon of July, 1874.

The Panama Company have raised their Quarterly Dividend to *Three ₱ cent.*, payable April 1. The transfers close March 20, to reopen April 8. There is now some talk of raising the Dividends to 4 ₱ cent. Quarterly, equal to 16 ₱ cent., or else doubling the capital of $7,000,000 two shares for one, and paying Quarterly Dividends on $14,000,000, beginning with at least 2 ₱ cent., or at the rate of 8 ₱ cent a year.

Mr. Daniel A. Moran, late with Messrs. Verhuven & Co., has established himself as a Stock and Foreign Bill Broker, No. 40 Wall-street, Manhattan Bank Building.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	114⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	116⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛	10-40 reg.	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	115⅛	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛	5s coup., '81	113⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	114⅛	6s currency	113⅛

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1873.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably pay off, in gold, during the year, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of the money thus released from investment must be absorbed into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price (87½ and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Market price to-day 103½@103¾.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Market price to-day 94¾@95.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks: in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

THE COMPLETION OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD was accomplished on the 11th inst., thus forming a through route by rail from Galveston to New-York.

The negotiation of the $10,000,000 First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS is nearly closed, less than $500,000 remaining, which can be had at 90 and interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, ILLINOIS AND IOWA, HASTINGS AND DAKOTA, CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE DIVISION. The average net earnings of this railway for the past four years have been $1,393,846 annually, over expenses and interest upon all bonds.

For sale by

MORTON BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.

WOOD & DAVIS, Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

CAIRO & FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest. Only a limited number unsold. The Road rapidly approaching completion. The Bonds are THE ONLY LIEN upon ROAD, EQUIPMENT, 1,928,400 ACRES LAND and all other property of the Company. The land sales average over $5 per acre.

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY. MILWAUKEE EXTENSION FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Mysterious Death of a Vagrant.

On the 24th ult., Bridget McSwiggan, a woman having no home or friends, was found in the hallway of No. 43 Scammel-street, partially unconscious, under the influence of liquor and suffering from a wound on her head. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she regained consciousness, but was unable to give any information as to her injury. The patient failed gradually and died yesterday. Coroner Young will investigate the mysterious affair.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 15, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	243
Bees-wax, pks	1	Moss, bales	115
Dried Fruit, pks	36	Flax, bales	66
Eggs, bbls	1,453	Oil, Lub., bbls	82
Copper, bbls	38	Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	50
Copper, cases	158	Butter, pks	66
Beans, bbls	187	Cheese, pks	50
Cotton, bales	936	Tallow, pks	250
Flour, bbls	8,159	Grease, pks	333
Meal, bbls	200	Beef, pks	103
Meal, bags	760	Pork, pks	1,538
Wheat, bushels	11,400	Cut-meats, pks	2,955
Corn, bushels	16,600	Lard, tcs	1,758
Oats, bushels	32,700	Lard, kegs	35
Barley, bushels	500	Dressed Hogs, No.	557
Peas, bushels	800	Pea-nuts, bags	224
Seed, bags	388	Starch, pks	1,000
Hemp, bales	60	Tobacco, hhds	500
Hides, bdls	69	Tobacco, pks	54
Leather, sides	708	Wool, bales	121
Resin, bbls	1,247	Whisky, bbls	613

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been firm and in demand; quoted at 34½c.@36c. ₱ lb., the latter rate for very choice. Offerings light.

BRICKS—Business shows rather more life, with values quoted as before. The demand, however, has been confined, in the main, to such lots as have been needed for immediate use.

CANDLES—Have shown steadiness, on an average jobbing business. Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

COAL—The general market has been rather less active since our last. Domestic product has been in fair request and firm. Foreign flow of sale at the recently-revised figures: Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas do. at $15@$18; Cumberland Soft at $8 50@$9; Anthracite, $5@$6 25 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—West India growths attracted more attention, and were quoted firm; sales about 3,000 bags Maracaibo, to arrive by the Impulse, and 4,533 bags Laguayra, at Philadelphia, on private terms. Rio dull and nominal.

COTTON—The offerings were quite liberal and urgent, and prices favored buyers decidedly, closing nominal; yet the demand for early delivery was very limited, and only 218 bales were purchased, all by spinners. For forward delivery there has been a free movement reported, but at a further reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. The market was quite excited, and more or less of uneasiness prevailed, in view of the recent severe fall in values. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,650 bales (of which 9,550 bales last evening, and 19,100 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with March contracts closing at 18⅞c., April at 18 11-16c.@18¾c., May at 18 15-16c.@19c., June at 19⅛c.@19¼c., July at 19 5-16c.@19⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 936 bales, including 613 bales from Savannah, 11 bales from Georgetown, 362 bales per rail....The week's exports hence have been 7,185 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	18⅞	19	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21⅞	22⅛	22¼	22¼

FISH—The demand has been good for most descriptions of stock, and prices have been well maintained, on restricted offerings. We quote: Dry Cod, $6@$6 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $12@$15; No. 3 at $8@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 22c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been only a light jobbing movement noted in State and Western Flour at about former rates, the advantage, especially on other desirable shipping grades, continuing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 5,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 40; inferior to good Extra State, $7@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour steady, but dull; 350 bbls. sold....Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 150 bbls....Corn-meal in fair request, mostly for shipment, at steady rates; 750 bbls. Western Yellow sold at $3 12½@$3 40 for ordinary to very good, from dock and delivered.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat very quiet; held rather more firmly on the basis of $1 66 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, with $1 65 reported bid, for export; a small lot of No. 3 Spring changed hands at $1 55. Winter Wheat dull and nominal....Corn quoted steady, but inactive; sales 27,600 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for old Mixed Western, afloat, the latter for choice, with 63½c. bid, and up to 64c. asked for old do., in store; 65c.@65½c. for new Mixed Western in lots; 66c.@66½c. for Yellow do., and 68c. for White do....For Mixed Western Corn, June delivery, there were bids of 61c., with 62c. asked....Rye quiet at unchanged rates....Barley has been in active request, and quoted somewhat firmer, with sales reported of 43,000 bushels prime to choice Canada West at $1 24@$1 26, in store and afloat, and one car-load of ordinary do. at $1 20; also, a small lot of Western at $1 10....Malt unchanged; no business of moment....Oats in quite moderate demand, and new quoted a shade cheaper. Sales, 39,000 bushels at 47c.@50c. for new Mixed Western; 46c.@48½c. for new Black Western; 50c.@51c. for new White Western, and 51½c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store. ...The week's exports hence for European ports include 7,089 bbls. Flour, 62,716 bushels Wheat, 100,966 bushels Corn, and 5,130 bushels Barley.

HIDES—The liberal arrivals have given buyers the advantage, leading to a fairly active business, chiefly in low-priced South American and in domestic stock. The week's receipts have been 117,985 Hides; sales, 95,050 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 1,950 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22½ lbs., at 27½c.; 1,800 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, (to arrive,) 10@12 lbs., at 29½c.; 15,800 Dry Rio Grande, (part to arrive,) 20@21 lbs., at 27c., gold, selected; 12,500 Dry Central American and San Juan, 20@23 lbs., 23c.@24c.; 300 Dry Port-au-Platte, 18 lbs., at 18½c., gold, as they run; 1,800 Dry Matamoras, 28 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Dry Corpus Christi, 24 lbs., at 23½c., currency, as they run; 39,600 Dry Texas and Mexican, (part to arrive,) 22@26 lbs.; 5,200 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, (part to arrive, 9@11 lbs.; 6,100 Dry Red River, 21@23 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Southern, 17 lbs.; 2,700 Wet-salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 50@60 lbs., on private terms; 2,800 Wet-salted City-slaughter Ox, 75 lbs., at 12½c.; 1,300 Wet-salted Western, 60@70 lbs., 12½c., currency. The stock on hand is 102,500 Hides and 853 bales, (same time last year, 19,960 Hides.)

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The demand has been moderate, as a rule. Supplies have been purchased only as needed, and, as yet, the wants of buyers have been comparatively limited. The export inquiry for Lumber for the West Indies and for South America has been fair for suitable stock, checked, to some extent, by the scant supply of tonnage available, and the advanced rates asked for vessels on charter, especially for the River Platte.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations unchanged.

NAILS—There has been a fair jobbing call noted for stock on a firm basis as to values.

NAVAL STORES—Dull throughout, with Strained Resin quoted at $3 55@$3 60 ₱ 280 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at 61½c. ₱ gallon, showing less firmness.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quiet, but quoted steady. The week's exports have been 6,416 bbls. and bags.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet at 8½c....Refined held with more firmness on a fair inquiry; quoted for early delivery at 19c.@19¼c. Sales, 3,000 bbls. first half of April at 19¼c., and 5,000 bbls., April, on private terms....Refined, in cases, quoted at 25½c.@26c....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 18c....Naphtha dull at 12½c.@13¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, since our last, but quoted stronger as to price; sales include small lots of new Western Mess at $16 12½@$16 25; small lots of Old Mess at $15 50; 100 bbls. Medium Mess at $16; and 20 bbls. Extra Prime at $12 75, ₱ bbl. ....For forward delivery, sales were made of 500 bbls. Western Mess, April option, at $16 05; 1,000 bbls. do., May, on private terms, now held at $16 25; 250 bbls. do., June, at $16 25, closing with that rate bid.... Dressed Hogs steady and in demand at 7c.@7¼c. for City, and 6⅝c.@7⅛c., chiefly at 7c., for Western.... Cut-meats quiet at about former figures; sales, 50 boxes Bellies, 14 lbs., at 9⅛c.; 5,000 lbs. do., in bulk, 13 lbs., at 9¼c.; 1,500 fresh Bellies at 9c.; 250 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 13c.; 1,000 fresh Hams at 9½c.; 125tcs. Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@11¼c.; 40 boxes Dry-salted Hams, 18 lbs., at 10¾c.; 250 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, March delivery, at 6⅛c.; 1,200 fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 6¼c.... Bacon dull, with prices showing less firmness; sales, 360 boxes Western Long Clear at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; 75 boxes City do. at 8c.; 30 boxes Short Clear at 8⅛c.; quoted at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 25 boxes Stratford at 9⅛c. Also, 750 boxes Long and Short Clear, Western delivery, on private terms....Lard has attracted less attention, yet has been quoted rather steady; sales, 575 tcs. Western Steam at 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; 50 tcs. do. choice at 8 7-16c., March delivery; 160 tcs. City at 8¼c.; 2,000 tcs. Refined on private terms; 750 tcs. Western Steam, May options, at 8⅝c.; 1,750 tcs. do., June, at 9c....Beef products quiet within our previous range; sales, 180 bbls., and 120 tcs....Butter and cheese quoted firm; business fair....Eggs salable within our range.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,696 bbls. Pork, 24,390 boxes Bacon, 13,188 pks. Lard, 333 pks. Butter, and 1,350 boxes Cheese.

SALT—The demand has been good for most kinds, with a firm market noted. We quote: Liverpool ground at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool fine, $2 65@$3 25 ₱ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel; Syracuse ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory-filled, $2 25; Bulk, 30c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been slow of sale at 7¼c.@7⅜c., gold.

SKINS—There has been a decidedly brisk trade in Deer, clearing off all the supply available in first hands at firm prices. Sales 12,000 lbs. Central American, 16,000 lbs. Laguayra, &c., 8,000 lbs. Angostura, 2,700 lbs. Truxillo, 2,000 lbs. Payta, 1,200 lbs. Vera Cruz, and 5,000 lbs. Texas, &c. Receipts—44 bales from Porto Cabello, 21 bales from Greytown, 19 bales from Aspinwall, 9 bales from Vera Cruz, and 10 bales from Brazos. A fair inquiry has been noted for Goat, with light stock quoted steady. Sales—35 bales Mexican, 45 bales Payta, 45 bales Buenos Ayres, 39 bales Rio Hache, 55 bales Mocha, and 20 bales Laguayra. Receipts—387 bales from Vera Cruz, 498 bales from Brazos, 28 bales from Tampico, and 11 bales Mexican via New-Orleans.

SOAP—The jobbing inquiry has been fair, mainly for domestic makes, at former rates. We quote Castile at 10c.@16½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅝c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.

SUGAR—Raw lots active, yet without material change as to value. Sales, 486 hhds. Centrifugal, at 9 9-16c.; 550 hhds. refining Cuba, chiefly good, at 8⅝c.; and 100 boxes Clayed, at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined quiet, at about previous figures.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 97,000 lbs. fair to prime, at 8¾c.@9c., market steady. Of grease, 20,000 lbs. sold, at 7¼c. ₱ lb. The week's exports of Tallow were 1,797 pkgs.

WHISKY—Quoted up to 92c., with sales of 568 bbls. in lots.

WOOL—The business of the week has been more satisfactory as to the extent of the dealings, especially through the later half, and rather more steadiness has been noted as to values of really desirable stock, which holders have not been offering with much urgency. The demand has been mainly from manufacturers, and though the individual purchases have not been large, as a rule, the transactions show a respectable aggregate, especially as compared with the very limited movements, usual of late. The money stringency has not been quite so severely felt during the past few days in the mercantile line, and this has been regarded as an encouraging symptom. The suspension of a Boston Wool firm, of moderate liabilities, announced during the week, was said to have been chiefly the result of losses growing out of the great fire of November last. The reported sales of domestic embrace equal to about 75,000 lbs. Fleece, at from 48c.@62c., mostly X and XX extra at from 57c.@62c.; 160,000 lbs. pulled at from 38c.@50c., mostly at 45c.@50c.; 155 bales and 21,500 lbs. California Fall at from 20c.@28c.; 100 bales do. Spring, part at 35c.; 80,000 lbs. Texas within the range of 20c.@30c., and 50,000 lbs. do., carpet stock, at 17½c., ₱ lb. In foreign stock, the bulk of the business has been in Cape, of which about 675 bales were placed at from 32½c.@38c., and in Monteviedo, the sales of which were 21,000 lbs. at 38c. ₱ lb....The Boston report is of a quiet and unsatisfactory market, prices showing weakness with foreign stock quoted lower. Sales for the week have been 780,000 lbs. domestic and 530,000 lbs. foreign....The Philadelphia reports are of very moderate dealings at essentially unaltered prices. The auction sale there on Wednesday attracted but little attention, and was not remarkably successful.

FREIGHTS—Have been unusually quiet, but quoted firm, on restricted offerings of room and tonnage....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 1,000 boxes Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton; 3,000 Staves on private terms; with Corn quoted at 6¼d.@6½d. ₱ bushel. Also, a British bark, 302 tons, hence with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. And five ships, 1,257, 934, 916, 825, and 436 tons, and a bark, 481 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 80s.@82s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 5 tons Grease at 30s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 476 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 90s., privileges said to extend to the Continent....For Antwerp, by sail, 500 boxes Bacon, on private terms, and by steam, 650 bags Coffee and 500 tcs. Lard, on private terms; 90 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, at 52s. 6d.; 17 hhds. Virginia do., at 50s....For Bremen, by steam, 8,250 bushels Corn, 150 bbls. Pork, 1,050 boxes Bacon, 250 tcs. Lard, 135 hhds. Tobacco, and 850 pks. merchandise, at full market rates....For Hamburg, by sail, 250 boxes Starch, on private terms....For the Continent, a British bark, 579 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the Baltic, a Swedish bark, 330 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,080 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, late May or June shipments, reported 7s. 6d., and a Norwegian bark, 507 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,300 bbls. do., from do., at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Barbados and St. Lucia, a British brig, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 65c., and 75c. ₱ bbl....For Matanzas, three brigs, and for Cardenas one brig, reported from Philadelphia, with empty hhds. at $1 25. ....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a bark, with Sugar at $7, and Molasses at $5. ....For the River Platte, a British ship, 1,047 tons, with Lumber, reported from Savannah, at $27 and primage....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, on private terms; another from King's Ferry at $11 50; another from Jacksonville at $10 75, and another from Savannah at $9 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Flour unsettled and lower; buyers off, market flat. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 3 Spring, $1 12½; No. 2 do., soft, $1 34, in elevator; No. 3 Fall Red, $1 60@$1 65, on the East St. Louis track. Corn is steady; No. 2 Mixed, 32c.@32½c., on the East St. Louis track. Oats unchanged; No. 2 at 26c.@26½c., on the East St. Louis track. Barley steady for bright No. 2 and choice at 65c.@70c.@$1. Rye steady; No. 2 at 67c. Whisky flat at 87c. Mess Pork steady and firm at $16. Bulk-meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.; jobbing and order lots ¼c. higher. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c., for jobbing and order lots, packed. Lard nominal; prime Steam at 7¾c. Cattle in good demand for shipping grades; good to Extra, $5@$5 37½; Stockers, $3 85@$4 75; Texans, $2@$4 25. Dressed Hogs steady at $4 50@$5. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—Flour is in fair demand and firm at unchanged prices. Corn steady at 54c. for Mixed; 57c. for White, all sacked, delivered at depot. Oats steady at 42c.@43c. for Mixed and White, sacked. Wheat firm at $1 75@$1 80 for Red and Amber, on arrival. Rye easy at 75c.@77c., on arrival. Barley steady at 80c.@95c. for No. 1 Fall, on arrival, in bulk. Provisions in fair demand. Pork easier at $15 50@$16. Bacon easier for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; held at 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders; 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c.@9¼c. for Clear Sides, all packed. Hams very strong at 12¾c.@13c. for plain; 13c.@14c. for Sugar-cured; some brands held at 14c. cash, packed. Bulk Meats steady at 5½c.@5⅝c. for Shoulders; 7⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Clear Sides, loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard steady at 8¾c.@9c. for Choice Leaf; 9½c.@9¾c., in kegs; order lots, ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky higher at 87c.@88c.; market rules firm.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet but a shade better; No. 2 at $1 20¾ cash, $1 21¾ for April; No. 3 at $1 09½@$1 10, Rejected, 93c. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2, at 32c. cash, 32½c. for April, 36c. for May; Rejected 28½c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 26½c.@26¾c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2 at 65c.@65½c. Barley firm and higher; No. 2 at 72c.@75c., according to location. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and higher, at 87c. Pork firm and higher; sales, Mess at $14 80 cash, $15@$15 05 for May. Lard steady at $7 80 for April, $8 for May. Meats quiet, firm, and unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 411 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Clover-seed in limited demand at $8 25@$9 25; Timothy nominal. Flax-seed wanted at $2 10. Flour in improved demand; Superfine at $5; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 75; Indiana do., $9 25@$10 50; St. Louis do., $11 75. Wheat firm; Red, $1 95@$1 97; Amber, $2; No. 1 Spring, $1 75. Rye dull at 85c. Corn—Yellow, 60c.@60½c. Barley—Sales, 5,000 bushels New-York two-rowed State, and 5,000 bushels Western, on private terms. Coffee declined; Rio, 17c.@20c. Sugar quiet; absence of business for want of stock; fair to good refining Cuba is quoted at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Grocery at 9c. Petroleum less active; Crude declined, 12¾c.@13c.; Refined is quoted at 18c.@18¼c. Whisky steady at 90½c.@91c.

BUFFALO, March 15.—Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; sales of small lots Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 68; White Ohio, $1 78; quoted Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 68; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 68; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 50; White Canada, $1 75@$1 93; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn active; sales of 4,500 bushels Western, on track, at 51c. Oats firm; sales of 700 bushels Western, on track, at 42c. Barley steady at 95c.@$1 for Canada; 90c.@95c. for No. 2 Western; 78c.@80c. for Two-rowed State; 95c. for Four-rowed State. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley Malt firm at $1@$1 10 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for prime Winter Western; $1 20@$1 25 for prime Canada. Rye Malt held at 95c.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Flour steady at $7 75@$8. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 70@$1 72. Corn quiet and steady at 39c.@40c. Rye quiet and steady at 80c. Oats quiet and steady at 30c.@38c. Barley unchanged. Butter in good demand; choice, 30c.@33c. Pork nominal at $15@$15 25. Lard quiet and steady at the close; Steam, 7½c., generally held at 7¾c.@8c.; Kettle, 8½c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c., with sales. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 6½c., to come out of smoke; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Whisky firm at 87c.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Cotton dull and heavy; Low Middling, 18½c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra, $7 75@$9 75; do. Family, $10 25@$12. Wheat unchanged and dull. Corn firm for Southern; White Southern, 66c.@62c.; Yellow do., 58c.@58½.; Mixed Western dull at 58c.@59c. Oats lower; Southern, 45c.@48c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@47c. Rye steady at 80c.@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm and unchanged. Western Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90c.

OSWEGO, March 15.—Flour steady, sales 1,300 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull at 60c. Barley unchanged; sales 2,500 bushels Bay Quinte, at $1. Corn-meal, $1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

TOLEDO, March 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; Amber Michigan, April, $1 69; May, $1 71@$1 71½; No. 2 Red, $1 64½. Corn—Shade higher; high Mixed, 39½c., spot; 43c., June; low Mixed, 38½c.; June, 44c.; no grade, 37½c.@38c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 33½c.; Michigan, 34½c. Hogs, $5 50@$6. Clover-seed, $4 60@$4 70. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 6 000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 27½; No. 2, $1 21¾. Oats steady; No. 2, 26½c. Corn in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 35c. Rye steady; No. 1, 66½c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Spring, 75c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, March 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 93½; No. 1 White, $1 85½; Amber, $1 66. Corn steady at 42c. Oats unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 15@$5 20. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat flat; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 70@$1 80; No. 2 Red Winter, bid, $1 65. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Petroleum firm; Refined Standard White, in car lots, at 15½c.; Legal Test Ohio, 24c.@24½c.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—Flour firm at $6 25@$10 50. Corn higher at 61c. Oats lower at 46c.@47c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. Lard in fair demand and firm at 8¾c.@10c. Pork in fair demand and firm at $16 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 15.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 56c. Resin lower; $2 70 for Refined. Crude Turpentine quiet at $3 for Hard, $4 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar dull at $3 15.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; market fairly active, steady, and unchanged; sales of good to choice Steers at $5 25@$6; an extra lot, averaging nearly 14 cwt., brought $6 50; fair 11¼ cwt. Steers sold at $4 75@$5; stockers, $3 50@$4 70; shipments, 1,773. Hogs—Receipts, 8,762; market fairly active and steady at $4 80@$5 20 for fair to choice; shipments, 11,000.

ALBANY, March 15.—In the Cattle market there were 1,067 head of Beeves received during the week, against 759 last week; prices show a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. on medium, and ¼c.@½c. on good heavy Cattle. The highest price realized was 8⅛c.; most of stock sold at prices ranging from 6c.@6½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—Cotton easier; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.@16⅜c.; Low Middling, 17⅞c.; Middling, 19c. Net receipts, 5,840 bales; gross, 5,944 bales; exports to the continent, 900 bales; coastwise, 1,916 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 206,721 bales.

MOBILE, March 15.—Cotton dull and declining; Middling, 18½c.; Low Middling, 17⅞c.; good Ordinary, 17c.; net receipts, 1,487 bales; exports coastwise, 31 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 45,655 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 15.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 1,411 bales; sales, 506 bales; stock, 55,975 bales.

GALVESTON, March 15.—Cotton heavy and lower; Good Ordinary, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 897 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 68,330 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; Low Middling, 18c.@18⅛c.; receipts, 2,148 bales; shipments, 1,550 bales; stock, 46,188 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 15.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 961 bales; sales, 209 bales; stock, 34,241 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 15.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middling, 18⅛c.; receipts, 299 bales; sales, 188 bales.

The Indians at Fall River.

From the Fall River (Mass.) News, March 13.

Perhaps too little attention is given to the interests of the outlying and scattered Indian inhabitants of our city. The death of Josephus Perry in February, and of Henry Crank in this month recalls to mind the fact that a few of the many people with aboriginal blood in their veins reside only a few miles out from our business centre. Their number is small, being reduced to three families, in which there are twenty children and two elderly women, who keep house by themselves. There are but two males and five adult females in the settlement of Indiantown, and one of them is a white woman, and mother of a numerous family. We hear no report but that these people are quiet, well-behaved and industrious, but it might be well for our benevolent citizens to inquire more closely into their condition. Some are helped by the city funds.

A Philadelphia Woman Stabs her Husband in the Throat.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, March 14.

A brutal tragedy was enacted at Chestnut Hill yesterday morning within the precincts of one of its homes, which surpasses in monstrosity anything of a like character that has occurred for some years in this vicinity. Patrick Nevel lives on Wissahickon-avenue, Chestnut Hill, and yesterday he went home to dinner at noon, as usual. He found that no dinner had been prepared for him, and set about the work of preparing his own meal. His son, a boy about fifteen years old, was in the room with him, and his wife was up-stairs, where she had hastily gone upon seeing him approach the house. While he was engaged in cutting a piece of meat to cook, Mrs. Nevel rushed down-stairs with a sword in her hand and plunged the weapon in his throat to the depth of about three inches and a half, and then fell upon the floor. Nevel recognized the danger of his position, and started to Dr. J. C. Gilbert's office. He had not proceeded far before he fell exhausted with the loss of blood, which was flowing freely. The wounded man was placed upon a door by severall neighbors, and taken to his house. A physician was found, and every effort made to stop the flow of blood and place the man's life out of danger. As soon as the news reached Police Sergeant Silverthorne, he hastened at once to the house of the victim, and took Margaret Nevel into custody. She was escorted to the Chestnut Police Station and placed in the dock for a preliminary hearing. The only witness to the terrible affray was her son, John Nevel, the lad before referred to. He testified to the facts as we have related them, adding that his father was standing with his back to the stairs when his mother made the attack upon him, thus taking him at a disadvantage and giving him no opportunity either to defend himself or retreat. He thought his mother was drunk at the time. At the conclusion of the boy's testimony the alderman asked the woman if she had anything to say. She replied, "Not at present." The hearing resulted in her committal to await the results of her husband's injuries.

The weapon with which the wound was inflicted is about three feet long, with two sharp edges and a small point, such as is used by surgeons in the army. The sword belonged to Dr. Gilbert, by whom it was loaned to Nevel's son-in-law, who belongs to a militia company. The sword was kept hanging in a bedroom upstairs, and had not been out of the scabbard for some time. It is said by those acquainted with the family that Nevel and his wife lived together peaceably, except when she got drunk. Upon such occasions it has been her habit to make herself generally obnoxious. This is the first time, however, that she has become dangerous. Patrick Nevel's condition is critical.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, FOR April, opens with Popular Physiology, The Scientific Era of Medical Systems, Methods of Cure, Natural Food of Children, Health vs. Fashion, Consult Your Thermometer, Seasonable Dishes, Health of Farmers, The Man of Long Life, What Rattlesnakes are Good for, To "Cor," we have—Fever, Brain Food, Catarrh, Loss of Hair, Effects of Shaving, &c. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year, with $5 chromo.
S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 64 Irving-place, corner 18th-st.—Persons seeking governesses, teachers, copyists, saleswomen, seamstresses, machine operators, or companions, can be well supplied by calling at the above address; references required.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT MRS. LOWE'S LARGE AND spacious rooms, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker-st., constantly found a number of superior German servants, highly recommended.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would travel with a family going to Europe; fully competent. Call or address No. 140 Meadow-st., Hoboken, N. J.

COOK AND COARSE WASHER.—Fully competent to do any kind of American cooking: good bread and biscuit baker; neat, still young, sober, and good-tempered; references to City families; wages $20 or $18. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A really good servant, well recommended; lady willing to be interviewed; neat; age twenty-five; sober, competent, civil; wages, $18 or $17. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH PARISIAN dress-maker solicits the patronage of families at reasonable prices; patterns cut and fancy machine sewing done in the latest styles. Call or address Mme. Carolina Hanson, No. 1,164 Broadway, formerly dress-maker and costumer to the Court of Denmark.

EUROPE.—A VERY RELIABLE YOUNG woman, now employed, desires to return to Europe as attendant to a family; satisfactory reference. Address L., Box No. 591 Morristown, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, highly recommended, constantly found at the German Bureau, No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. M. HOFFMAN.

HOUSE-WORK OR COOK, WASHER and ironer in a plain family; excellent bread and biscuit baker; very willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. French office, No. 621 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID, COMPANION, &c.—A lady, well educated, an excellent seamstress, a lady's maid, seamstress, or companion to an invalid lady, would be willing to take the entire care of one or two growing children, and teach them the German language. City reference. Address M. K., No. 708 Washington-st.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN; speaks very little English; is neat, and nice-looking; understands her duties perfectly; can cut and fit, and trim; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; dresses hair; will travel; wages, $20. Ask for Pauline, at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent French person as lady's maid, or to take care of young ladies from ten years old upward; good seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best references. Call at No. 148 West 33d-st., third floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG German girl as lady's maid; is a very competent hair-dresser; can do all kinds of millinery and fancy needle-work. French office, No. 621 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—REFERS TO PRESENT EMployer, at whose house she can be seen, and her lady interviewed; disengaged 24th inst.; does the very finest kind of work, and don't object to wash for nurses and upper servants; wages, $25 or $20. Leave orders at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED colored laundress, families' washing to do at home; linens and fineries done in superior style. Apply at No. 225 West 42d-st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman desires a situation as nurse; capable of taking full charge of a baby from birth; can bring it up with the bottle; desires to go to California with a family; has good references. Apply at No. 721 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable Protestant girl, as seamstress in a private family, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 341 East 12th-st., third floor.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPYists, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 134 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employe; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A situation for his coachman; trustworthy sober man, single; safe, experienced City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands the taking care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; is respectful, willing and obliging. Address DAVIS, Box No. 194 *Times* office, two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; is a careful City driver, and thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is strictly sober; can produce first-class reference; is willing to make himself useful. Parties desiring a really competent man call or address No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN, PLAIN GARDENER, or butler—cook, or housekeeper.—By a Scotchman and wife; no children; with best City recommendations; both are thoroughly competent, aged forty-three years. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, who is honest and sober and a careful driver, with the best of City reference for six years in his last place. Address for two days Coachman, Box No. 11 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant married man, (no family,) as first-class coachman; six years' City references; will be found willing and obliging. Address W. M., Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a respectable German, married; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver, and speaks good English. Call after 1 P. M. at No. 238 East 55th-st. Inquire for F. Grimm.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant Swiss man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, GARDENER, and generally useful man, by a reliable, industrious young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing, neat, and respectful, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT GERman (married) as coachman or gardener; understands green-house and graperies; is willing to take charge of a farm. Address North, No. 1,662 Douglass-st., near Brooklyn-av., Bedford, Long Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A situation for his coachman, a young married man, whom he can highly recommend for capability, honesty, and sobriety. Address D. M., Coachman, Box 25, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; HAS undoubted testimonials from first-class families; those that want a first-class man in every way address Thomas, Box No. 120, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man; is a Protestant; steady driver, first-class groom, willing and obliging; can milk; good references; City or country. Address T. B., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, with best City reference, as coachman; is a careful City driver and first-class groom. Call on or address J. C., No. 116 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle man who understands his business perfectly; fifteen years' best City references. Call on or address J. C., No. 140 West 18th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man, German, married, one child; has best City references. Call or address M. H., No. 522 West 22d-st.

FARM-WORK—HOUSE-WORK AND Dairy.—By an industrious man and wife; no children; man understands all branches of farm-work; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and butter-maker; would live in cottage. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—PROTESTANT FARMER AND useful man; can milk, work in a garden or on a farm; is a good and careful driver; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can furnish the best of references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 13th-st.

FARMER.—WANTED—A FARM TO WORK on shares; Scotchman and wife without incumbrance preferred; easy terms. Apply at No. 140 West 26th-st., after 6 o'clock in evening.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place in this country, and has had twenty years' experience in some of the best places in it; the best references given. Address H. H. G., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINgle; understands all branches of gardening—hot-house, graperies, flowers, and vegetables; also pruning, grafting, budding, lawns, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, THIRty years of age, married, one child; has had three years' experience in this climate; is thoroughly competent in every department of gardening; references unexceptionable. Address A. C., seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GARDENER—BY A PRACTICAL WORKing man, fully competent in all departments of gardening, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies. Nineteen years' good City reference. Address G. S., box No. 200 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—AS PLAIN GARDENER; wife understands dairy work; both are willing to make themselves useful in any capacity to their employer. Address T. L., seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, thoroughly practical in all departments; greenhouse grape-growing; all kinds of work out-doors; would take charge of the farm if required. Address F. L., in the florist store, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS gardener; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, and also vegetables; can give six years' references. Call or address H., Box No. 215, *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, able to take charge of a gentleman's place; references given; no milker. Address GARDENER, care of A. Thomson, No. 243 Grand-st., N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, Scotch; understands his business in all its branches. Address D., 67 Nassau-st., in seed-store.

JANITOR.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED man, (married, without children,) as janitor; excellent references. Call or address T. K. J., No. 122 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

PORTER, FIREMAN, &c.—BY A PROtestant young man, in a hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; can tend furnaces, steam boilers, build fires, black boots, &c.; best recommendations. Apply at No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, by a single Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly; no objection to go in the country. Address William, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

LADY CANVASSERS WANTED FOR a Protestant new book of intense interest; large profit. Apply at No. 164 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, from 10 to 4. This is positively not a humbug.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, without children; the man as coachman and gardener; must understand vegetable and flower gardening; both must make themselves generally useful; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 848 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY THE CHILDREN'S EDUCAtional Relief Association, a number of young ladies of energy and ability as visitors to bring children into our public schools. Address, giving name, residence, late occupation, and reference, Box No. 4,308 New-York City.

WANTED.—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; must be willing to go into the country in the summer; unexceptionable references required. Apply on Monday at No. 848 Lexington-av., near 64th-st.

WANTED.—A GIRL AS CHAMBER-MAID and waitress; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 113 East 19th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE HOTEL TO LET, AT FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—To a party who understands keeping a first-class hotel, and who has the means to furnish it, a rare chance will be given, and low rent. There is a pressing need of a good hotel in the place, and a good class of permanent boarders can be obtained, and the house can be filled during the Summer with City boarders, if desired. The hotel is supplied with water, bath-room, and closets, and is in easy walking distance from depot and ferry to Newburg. Size, 38x90 feet; forty sleeping-rooms, parlors, dining-room, office, billiard-room, ball-room, &c. Any reasonable assistance will be given to a person of the right kind, and who can give good references.

Inquire of JAMES MACKIN, State Legislature, Albany. JOHN B. SEAMAN, or WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on Hudson.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED—For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital, seeking business, advised of approved opportunities. References: the McKillop & Sprague Co., Commercial Agency; Theodore Sturges, Esq., iron merchant, No. 175 Pearl-st.; and leading business houses.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUGAR REFINERY, SITUated on the river, a few miles from the City; buildings, machinery, &c., first-class; everything new and in perfect order; capable of turning out 200 barrels per day; very great bargain; not much cash required. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRD DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1873.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the United States Internal Revenue laws, section 63, act July 13, 1866, I have made the following seizures, at the times and places below named, for violation of the United States Internal Revenue laws, viz.: One soda-water apparatus in good order, one corking-machine, twenty dozen bottles, one kerosene lamp, one stove and pipe, a lot of corking tools, &c., &c., at No. 271 3d-st., Feb. 4, 1873; one gross Virgin Leaf chewing tobacco, in Gouverneur-st., Feb. 25, 1873. Any parties claiming said property are hereby required to appear at my office and make their claim within thirty days from the date of this notice. In default thereof the same will be sold according to law.
JOHN McHARG, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Legislature, at its present session, for an act incorporating the International Exchange, by that name or such other name as the Legislature may determine, for the transaction of a general financial business. f17-law6wM*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—BOOTS AND SHOES SELLing off below cost, at No. 392 4th-av., near 27th-st.

DRY GOODS.

GRENADINES,
GRENADINES.
WARRANTED PURE SILK and WOOL.
200 PIECES, TWO YARDS WIDE, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50.
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS.
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25.
$2 50, 2 75, $3; good bargains.
One case Cannele Stripes, $1 25; worth $1 50.
JACKSON'S,
CORNER BROADWAY & WAVERLEY-PLACE.

ATTRACTIONS INCREASE AT SMITH'S Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway. Superb costumes! Enchanting novelties! Patterns now ready. Cloth model with each pattern. Come early in the day. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York, near 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.
SPRING, 1873.
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
NO. 309 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF NEW SPRING GOODS IN OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS READY TO-DAY.

Ribbons, Silks, Turquois, Satins, Reps, Real Laces, Barbes, Capes, Coiffures, Collars, Cuffs, Flowers, Feathers, Dress Trimmings, Neck-Ties, Scarfs, Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Under-Garments, Infants' Caps, Hats, Bonnets.

NEW DEPARTMENT.
LEATHER GOODS, FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, JEWELRY, CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, STATIONERY, CORSETS, PANIERS, BUSTLES, &c.
SPECIALTIES.
Ten Thousand yards of HAMBURG EDGINGS, At 50 cents on the dollar.
SPECIALTY.
Real GUIPURE LACES. Examine.
CHEAP GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Also of our own importation.

Grand display in our BONNET ROOM.
The public invited to inspect.
HATS and BONNETS, Trimmed and Untrimmed, selected by our European Agents.
LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.
TUESDAY,
PARASOL OPENING.
NEW STOCK OF
KID GLOVES,
SPRING SHADES AND COLORS.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, AND 311½ GRAND-ST., NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST., (Fifth block east from the Bowery.)

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS:
Wholesale Department.
SILKS, RIBBONS, TURQUOIS in all the new shades, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, ORNAMENTS, TRIMMINGS, STRAW GOODS,
the largest and cheapest stock in this City.
JOBBING EXCLUSIVELY—THIRD FLOOR
From our retail stock we cut lengths AT PIECE PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., New-York, Fifth block east from the Bowery.

KID GLOVES.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
We have full lines, and are receiving per various steamers from Europe, all the NEW SPRING SHADES in our MONOGRAMS and EDWARD GLOVES, acknowledged to be the best LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.
For the convenience of Western and Eastern buyers, we have opened an office in Spellman's Building, No. 369 Broadway.
Our stock in Grand-st. comprises over 20,000 DOZENS OF KID GLOVES, to which we invite special attention.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., New-York.
Desbrosses-street cars from corner Broadway and Grand-st. bring you to the door in four minutes.

AT KINZEY'S,
REMOVAL FROM 691 TO 767 AND 769.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT AT THE NEW STORES, 767 AND 769 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.,
REMOVAL. OPENING AN ENTIRE
REMOVAL. NEW STOCK IN EVERY
REMOVAL. DEPARTMENT VERY LOW.

25,000 YARDS OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS from 3c. to 95c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.
10,000 YARDS FINE EMBROIDERIES TRIMMED WITH REAL VALENCIENNES LACE, 25c. yard. AT KINZEY'S.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF REAL LACES, YAK, THREAD, BRUSSELS, GUIPURE, POINT, SPANISH LACES, LOW. AT KINZEY'S.
LACE VEILS, SHAWLS, PARASOL COVERS, BARBES, LACE CAPES, FIGURED AND SPANISH LACES. AT KINZEY'S.
LARGE LINE OF LADIES' AND GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN, EMBROIDERED AND LACE, VERY LOW. AT KINZEY'S.
LACE COLLARS, TABS, SLEEVES, SETS, RUFFLINGS, TUCKINGS, PUFFINGS AND LACE TRIMMINGS. AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING 250 BOXES LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, CHEMISE, DRAWERS, NIGHT DRESSES, SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c., FROM LOWEST TO FINEST GOODS. AT KINZEY'S.
2,500 DOZEN LADIES', GENTS', AND MISSES' HOSIERY, ALL NEW SPRING GOODS, AND AT VERY LOW PRICES. AT KINZEY'S.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY MUSLINS. AUCTION LOTS AT ABOUT HALF PRICES, from 15c. up. AT KINZEY'S.
LARGE LOT OF LADIES', GENTS', AND MISSES' KID GLOVES, from 25c., 39c., 42c., 50c., 55c., 59c., 75c. pair up. AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING NEW STYLES IN PARASOLS. AT KINZEY'S.
FRENCH FLOWERS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES. AT KINZEY'S.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH BONNETS. AT KINZEY'S.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN BONNETS AND ROUND HATS. AT KINZEY'S.
1,500 DOZEN NEW SILK TIES, SCARFS, AND SASHES, from 10c. to $5. AT KINZEY'S.
AUCTION LOTS OF RIBBONS, from 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c. yard up. AT KINZEY'S.
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, No. 9, at 20c. GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, No. 12, 25c. AT KINZEY'S.
SASH RIBBONS, 39c., 50c., 58c., 69c. SASH RIBBONS, 75c., 80c., 89c., $1. AT KINZEY'S.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS, VELVETS, &c., very low. AT KINZEY'S.
PORTE-MONNAIES, JEWELRY, BELTS, BAGS, COMBS, BRUSHES, AND FANCY GOODS. AT KINZEY'S.
SWISS CARVED GOODS, FRAMES, ALBUMS, FRENCH FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
WILLIAM KINZEY, BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
SPRING STOCK
Opening on MONDAY, March 17,
Consisting of
PONSON'S, BONNETT'S, BELLON'S, GUINET'S AND TAPISSEER'S.
Celebrated makes of gro grains, drap de Paris, and drap de Lyon.
FOR PURITY OF SILK, PERFECTION OF FINISH, AND DURABILITY OF WEAR, THESE MAKERS' GOODS ARE UNRIVALED.

BELLON'S Gro Grain, from	$1 50	to $3 25 per yard	
GUINET'S " "	1 62½	to 2 50 per yard	
BONNETT'S " "	2 50	to 3 50 per yard	
TAPISSEER'S " "	2 00	to 2 75 per yard	
PONSON'S " "	2 50	to 4 00 per yard	

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LADIES' SUITS.
A full stock of all the FASHIONABLE STYLES at very ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Also, a large assortment of LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, AND GLOVES, MISSES' SUITS, ALL SIZES.
MOURNING SUITS on hand and made to order at twenty-four hours' notice.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.,
OFFER DECIDED NOVELTIES IN ECRU CLUNY, COLORED YAK, BLONDE, AND SPANISH
LACES.
INFANTS' CAPS, HAMBURG TRIMMINGS, BANDS, JACQUERED BANDS, NIGHT-DRESS TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Dress-makers supplied.

NOTICE.—FOR THIRTY DAYS, REAL Point, Point Applique, Valenciennes, Black Guipure, Thread, and Yak laces will be offered at extremely low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

JUST OPENED—10,000 YARDS OF HAMburg Edgings and Insertions, new and choice, at extremely low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—I Have now opened those shawls I have just brought with me from Europe. The plain centres, with borders, are more elegant than anything in the market. Nothing like them in America. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST (Italian Opera.) Mme. Pauline Lucca, Signor Vizzani, M. Jamet.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD. Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE SAM. Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A BUSINESS WOMAN.—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK.—Mr. H. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE.—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS.—Mr. Lellingwell, Mlle. Diani.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—LUCRESIA BORGIA, (Burlesque Opera,) by Buckley and Sharpley's troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—READINGS from Shakespeare's Merry WIVES, by Miss Charlotte Cushman.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is said that Mr. JOHN H. STRAHAN, who is frequently employed by Controller GREEN as counsel, has received about $25,000 during the past year by way of fees. A man can live on such an income as that. But is the story true?

Twice during one session of the Assembly last week, Mr. HUSTED moved the previous question, for which he is entitled to public thanks. As a rule, it is not commendable to cut off debate, but in these cases it was evident the members were to be annoyed by a repetition of the debate on sectarian appropriation, which would enlighten nobody and waste considerable time. The Legislature has before it hardly more than a third of the one hundred days, and all the important measures of the session have yet to be matured. It is evident that if the torrent of talk cannot be stopped in some way, nothing can be done, and after a measure has been fully discussed in Committee of the Whole, the previous question seems a proper remedy.

Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER, of West Chester, publishes a letter written by him to the Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, returning the warrant for his back pay. He is not willing to accept it, though he affirms both the constitutional power of Congress to fix its own pay, and the fact that when that pay has hitherto been advanced it has been voted to the members of the Congress making the advance. Of course no number of precedents, and no amount of constitutional sanction, would justify the act on which Mr. POTTER fixes the strongest possible condemnation by refusing to accept the money.

Among the many bills relating to this City, pending at Albany, is one introduced by Mr. BLACKIE, providing for the erection by the City of a limited number of armories in which all our regiments are to be accommodated. In its purpose and general scope the bill is deserving of support, for the time has come when the City must do something to curtail the enormous expense which is being incurred for the rental of armories. We cannot afford to have each regiment separately housed, and in the end it will no doubt be found cheaper for the City to provide three or four buildings in which all our National Guard can be lodged. We are not committed to the details of this bill, as it has not yet been printed, but it is one which should be carefully and candidly considered not only by the Legislature, but by the public. Properly guarded in its terms, such a law, while entailing a present expense upon the City, will save us many thousands of dollars in the future.

It being certain that FOSTER must meet the extreme penalty of the law on Friday next, there are indications that the event is to be made the occasion for exhibitions of that morbid curiosity of which murderers are usually the victims when near their doom. We are to be afflicted during the week with minute accounts of the words and doings of the condemned, while he is to be harassed by the gaze of strangers, who will worry the Warden into admitting them to the Tombs, or annoyed by condolences as distressful as they are unasked. We hope, however, that there will be none of this. The law has taken its course, and FOSTER must suffer, but his expiation of his crime is only valuable to the community to the extent that it is made an example. Let public feeling, therefore, find expression in holding up his fate as a warning to the youth of the City, rather than in making of him either a hero or a martyr. The law demands his life, not for vengeance, but for the public protection; and whoever attempts to make of the condemned anything else than a criminal who has outraged the law is doing a public wrong.

In the appointment of Mr. THOMAS E. JAMES to succeed Gen. JONES as Postmaster of this City, President GRANT has again proved the sincerity of his devotion to the cause of civil service reform. Mr JAMES has been a Deputy Collector in the Custom-house for several years, and, having proved himself a faithful and efficient public servant, has been promoted to an office of greater responsibility in another branch of the public service. In this case, as in filling the vacancy in the office of Surveyor, and in promoting a deputy to be United States Marshal, the President may have disappointed some politicians; but he has made appointments which are in strict accordance with the spirit of the civil service rules which he established, and which will, no doubt, be found in the end for the public benefit.

How Stands the Case?

It must be quite obvious, to the most casual reader of the newspapers, that the prospect of getting the Government of this City placed upon a sound and satisfactory basis does not improve. We talk of inducing all parties to unite in the effort to frame a good charter, and yet we cannot even get the subject discussed in a spirit of calmness or moderation. When the charter now before the Legislature was introduced, it was assailed by a "Liberal Republican" journal as a product of the Ring—even before a copy of the measure had arrived in New-York. Since then, the cry of "Ring" has been steadily kept up, especially by those journals which could never be moved to cry out "Ring" against TWEED and his gang. They saw no Ring at that time—they see a very big one now. They laughed at us then for even using the word "Ring"—now they think it a particularly good word, and never publish an article without repeating it half a dozen times. If time does not teach some men wisdom, it at least renders them skillful in the art of imitation.

To this hour, there has been no such searching criticisms upon the charter as those which have appeared in these columns; and if our advice had been taken, there never would have been all the fuss that has been made over the appointing power. We have recommended the Legislature to allow the Mayor to nominate and the Board of Aldermen to confirm—whereas the "Liberals" and Democrats wanted *all* power placed without restriction in the hands of the Mayor. They soon afterward came over to our position, and said it was their own; that we had never occupied it; and that, upon the whole, we were nothing but the hired organ of the Custom-house—a "corrupt mouthpiece" of a set of "bandits," with a few other compliments equally captivating, and characteristic of the "able editors" and orators of the present age. Stimulated by this spectacle of brotherly love among journalists—or "publicists," as they prefer to style themselves—the Mayor plunged in headlong, and called the Republicans a corrupt faction led by gamblers, and likened them to the "publicans" of Scripture, of whom, it appears, they are the direct descendants. Then the "Liberals," with a presence of mind that did them great credit, came forward with tears in their eyes and protested that the Mayor had been called bad names, that his feelings had been much hurt, that his pride was wounded; furthermore, that a Custom-house Ring was in existence, that THE TIMES was its hired organ, and had sold itself out and out to a certain personage who is represented in old pictures with a long tail and a pair of hoofs.

Well, all this was not encouraging. The charter was not by any means a perfect measure. We continued to suggest improvements in it, and we urged our friends not to make an issue, if they could possibly help it, upon the question of the depositary of the appointing power. We shared the fate of all really independent counselors—our advice did not give satisfaction to either side. It is only thoroughgoing partisanship that succeeds. Meanwhile, however, some of our suggestions in reference to the charter were adopted, and we ventured to throw out others, for the benefit of our "Liberal" friends, who to this day have never read the charter, or anything more serious than a handbook of poetical quotations. Above all, we opened our columns freely to everybody who had anything of a practical nature to say on the subject. But the morning and evening representatives of our old friends, the Cincinnati "Reformers," cried out with even greater anguish than before, that the charter—*any* new charter—was a Custom-house fraud; that THE TIMES was the hired organ of the "RING," &c. Such is political discussion. We thought we *had* something to do with a certain Ring a year or two ago, but Mr. S. J. TILDEN has undeceived us on that point, and thoroughly convinced us that he was the man that did the hard work, while we whispered softly behind the back door. If anybody doubts it, read his little history, in two volumes, showing how it was foreordained from the beginning of all things that Mr. S. J. TILDEN should, single-handed, destroy the Tammany monster. Then, too, we were rather inclined to think that we were independent of all sinister influences,—whereas, the wise men authoritatively assure us that we are hired by the Custom-house, and have actually signed a contract in blood with the Evil One, *alias* "TOM MURPHY." It is from others, after all, that we learn most about ourselves.

Amid these pleasing controversies, January and February passed away, and we are now comfortably in the third week of March. And where is the charter? We really do not know, although it appears that we were hired to look after it. This morning we thought of advertising for some one who had seen it recently, but our employers, the Custom-house, might not like that, and might even summarily dismiss us. As they have not yet paid their money for our services, that would be rather hard. No doubt the Prince of Darkness, T. MURPHY, Esq., is concocting some fresh atrocity in reference to the charter. What we *do* know about the matter is this: The people are very likely, as things look, to get no charter at all this year. They will have to go on under the *Tweed* charter, which, as we all know now, though few knew it when it was first passed, leaves the City open to unrestricted plunder. For this result, the citizens will have to thank the "Liberals" and Democrats. Their friends are all in office now—they want no change. Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK is at Albany "manipulating" the charter opposition in behalf of the Mayor—the present occupants of lucrative offices are spending money freely to prevent any tampering with TWEED'S measure. Now these are facts—not the visions of poets, seers, or Cincinnati Reformers. If the Tweed charter, after all its faults have been pointed out, is to be the measure under which the City is still governed, the Republican Party will not be responsible. There may be fresh robberies inflicted on the people, but the Democrats and their Liberal Republican allies must divide the shame between them. "Let us worry along under the Tweed charter," said an evening organ of this faction the other day. The Republicans have tried to save the people from such a disaster, and they have been denounced as "gamblers," "thieves," and "bandits" for their pains.

Reform in the United States Senate.

To the ordinary lay reader, the question "Can the United States Senate purify itself?" does not admit of argument. The great body of our readers, Republicans or Democrats, would declare, without a moment's hesitation, that since the Senate can expel a member by a two-thirds vote, and since it is the exclusive judge of the elections of its own members, a corrupt man cannot get into the Senate except by chance or concealment, and cannot remain after his corruption is discovered. Yet, for five days last week the Senate occupied nearly all its time in discussing what, if anything, can be done with Mr. ALEXANDER CALDWELL, who admits that he practiced corruption in order to procure his place in the Senate; and it will resume the discussion to-day.

Mr. CALDWELL'S case is briefly as follows: While a candidate before the State Legislature of Kansas, he bought off one CARNEY, a rival candidate, for $15,000, one-third payable in the event of CALDWELL'S election. It is in evidence, also, that CARNEY was paid $7,000 additional in a check, which he indorsed, and on which the money was drawn, but it is disputed whether CARNEY received the money himself, or whether it was taken by certain members of the Legislature, as bribes to vote for CALDWELL. It is further proved that CALDWELL made a similar bargain with one CLARKE, another rival candidate, though he afterward refused to carry out his part of it. As a matter of fact, both CARNEY and CLARKE supported CALDWELL enthusiastically, and their friends did the same. These facts are not questioned. There is other evidence, which cannot be readily stated in the limits of this article, but which is extremely interesting, and on which the committee say that they "cannot doubt that money was paid to some members of the Legislature for their votes, and money promised to others which was not paid, and offered to others who did not accept it."

Here, then, is a clear case of corruption. We believe no Senator but the witty and rather reckless Mr. CARPENTER has failed to admit that the transaction of CALDWELL with CARNEY was in its essence corrupt. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Mr. MORTON is chairman, considered whether the offenses of which Mr. CALDWELL was guilty should be punished by expulsion, or go to the validity of his election. The majority held that they go to the validity of the election, and had the effect to make it void. A resolution to that effect has been reported.

When the report was submitted, we took occasion to express the opinion that the course of the committee would give rise to many complex questions, and that a simpler, more effective, and, on the whole, more logical and pertinent resolution would have been one of expulsion. The long debate which has ensued, and the uncertainty which still exists whether the Senate will find itself able to agree upon any course in the matter, confirm this opinion. It must be admitted that there are grounds for reasonable doubt as to the power of the Senate to declare Mr. CALDWELL'S election void on the facts proved. Even if well-defined instances of direct bribery by CALDWELL were unquestionably proved—as they are not—it would be uncertain whether an election ought to be invalidated by an amount of bribery which did not control it, —*i. e.*, whether a Senator who received unbought votes enough to elect him could be declared not elected because he bought other and superfluous votes. Moreover, the question of the power of the Senate to declare an election void is not a simple one, and the existence of that power is not entirely clear.

But of the power of the Senate to expel a member guilty of the acts Mr. CALDWELL confesses, there is not, in our opinion, a shadow of doubt. The purchase of CARNEY and CLARKE was an act of corruption. It was an attempt to vitiate the purity of the Legislature, and to impair the freedom of election. CARNEY and CLARKE were both candidates; both had friends and supporters in the Legislature; both were bought on that account; neither would have been bought had they been without influence on members of the Legislature; and their purchase was made with the intent to corruptly gain that influence. The Constitution declares that "each House (of Congress) may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." The causes for which this power shall be called into use are left, as Mr. MORTON justly observes, to the "sound discretion" of the Senate. It should not be employed arbitrarily, or for trivial reasons, or from any considerations other than those of the public good. Partisan purpose in its use would be an outrage; corrupt use of it would be an unspeakable crime. No power is given to any other branch of the Government to review an abuse of discretion by the two Houses of Congress in this regard, but the abuse would be none the less an offense against the law, and in the highest sense, because against the unwritten law on which every Government is based, and without which no Government can exist—the law of fidelity in positions of trust.

But within the limits described—*i. e.*, within the limits of "sound discretion"—the power of the Senate is absolute. We may add that the duty of the Senate is as binding as its power is great, and both in this case are plain. That duty is to displace Mr. CALDWELL. Doubtless the duty is, to individual Senators, a painful one, but its evasion ought to be infinitely more painful. It is not a duty merely to themselves, or to the present Senate, but to the whole people, and for the entire future. A great deal has been done lately to shake the confidence of the people in Congress. It is a bad beginning, which may lead to a worse ending. Owing to the complex nature of our Government, corruption in the national legislature is not readily punished at the polls. The mere lowering of the standard of membership of the Senate, unaccompanied by a suspicion of corruption in the majority of the Senate, would be still more difficult to reach. By so much the more imperative and sacred is the duty of every Senator to maintain that standard. The first step toward lowering it will be the easiest. It will also be the most dangerous, the one Senators should most hesitate to take. The failure to displace CALDWELL would be such a step, and we pray every Senator, of whatever party, to avoid it.

Our Police Courts.

There is a demand for reform in our disgraceful Police Courts which no party or party leaders can safely trifle with. This community is resolved no longer to tolerate a class of ignorant judicial officers at the gates of all criminal justice, who have made their courts a greater peril to honest administration than to the criminal classes. There can be no higher or more important test of the ability of the party in power to demand or deserve public confidence—no more decisive indication of the character and capacity of its leaders—than their manner of dealing with this subject will afford. The people, or at least the more honest and law-abiding portion of them, will withdraw their support from any party, and will reject any body of men attempting to act as its leaders, who, having the opportunity, show that they are destitute of the disinterestedness and foresight needed for a real, honest reform in these courts.

The present condition of proposed legislation on the subject, as well as some facts which have led to it, give reason for no little anxiety. Those who proposed to deal with these courts ought to have had a settled policy, and a complete measure of reform at the opening of the present session. They had neither; they did nothing, and proposed nothing. After the session had far advanced, a carefully-prepared bill was introduced under the care of several well-known gentlemen, which provided for a thorough reform, to be carried out in the light of public interests, irrespective of mere party considerations. The Police Justices, under this bill, were to be persons of adequate legal education; were to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Justices of the Superior Court; and were to be placed under the strictest rules for the public protection in the discharge of their duties. The pernicious method of electing the Justices, under which, as we all know, the criminal and lawless classes were the most active and successful voters, and our criminal administration has been steadily degraded, was utterly abolished. In the appointing power thus created, there was no party supremacy; and in its exercise there was no chance of party gain, and no danger that a low partisan spirit would again poison the very fountains of criminal justice.

In the same spirit in which the bill was framed, it was urged before the committee of the Assembly and in the columns of this paper. A high public sentiment thus aroused came to its support; and without aid from any party leader or high official, it commanded the approbation of the Judiciary Committee—in whose embrace, in former years, bills on this subject have found a mysterious but everlasting repose—and it was last week reported to the Assembly, with the best prospects of becoming a law, if party schemers and mercenary traders in politics would but let it alone. But there was patronage in the measure, and it was now clear to every one that the people demanded action on the subject, and were about to secure a victory in their own interest. New bills on the subject now suddenly appeared. We have published them. What is their aim and object? Why were they not more seasonably presented? Do their authors, whoever they may be, seek a real reform? Who are those authors, and why are they thus late in the field? Are they friendly or hostile to the aims of the original bill?

We call on those who originally promoted this great Reform to disregard everything but the interests of the people, and to use all their influence to secure its achievement under the new embarrassments which surround it. Much—we might almost say all—that is good in the new bills, is taken literally from the original bill as reported. We leave it to the lawyers to say whether some modifications made in reference to constitutional points have not introduced more peril than they have avoided. We fear they have; and already the partisan plan of using the District-Attorney as an appointing power has been abandoned as unconstitutional. The provisions for a substitute, as well as others which the most careless reader might observe, mark the haste and carelessness with which the new bills have been framed.

But, leaving all such details, there are two great features of those bills which should at once attract public attention. They leave out the provisions of the original bill, requiring the justices to have a legal education; and they provide a method of appointment under which one party is secured, and is evidently expected to exercise, the power of making all the appointment of these ten police justices for a long period of years. Both these features deserve unqualified condemnation. What could be more unfortunate than that any eight of the Aldermen who may be induced to unite, shall have the power of appointing a police justice? What way could be devised better adapted to degrade those appointments than to say, as those new bills do say, to fifteen Aldermen—barter and bargain to suit yourselves, for every three of you are authorized to appoint a police justice? The plan of appointment selected has apparently the double purpose of excluding from the appointing power all those best qualified to exercise it, and of including those most sure to act on strictly party principles.

Nothing could be more perilous to the public interests, than such a precedent. Let the example once be set of making the lower judiciary appointive for the sake of serving party purposes, and every new party coming into power will follow the example for the mere purpose of securing a new batch of partisan appointments. We hold that this would be worse even than the method of elective justices. The original bill had the rare "merit of proposing a high and honest principle of justice, which gave the appointments to a non-partisan body which would command the public confidence." In no way can the party in power secure so much honor and influence as by a law which shall give this City a criminal administration irrespective of direct party aims; and the men who are unable to see this are utterly unfit to lead in its affairs. Far better let matters be as they are than make any attempt to couple criminal administration to the party train. If the public sentiment is not intelligent enough to demand that the criminal justices should know the laws and rules of evidence they are to administer, we greatly mistake it. We make no plea for lawyers as such, but for knowledge of the law on the part of those who are to apply its rules and interpret its spirit. We want both honest and instructed justices.

If any layman desires to be a police justice, let him study law until he can pass a proper examination. No worthy man will seek an appointment without such knowledge. We cannot afford to suffer for years the curses of official ignorance, while some party favorite, or some selfish Assemblyman, learns something of the elements of law on our police benches. One of the greatest evils of our present system is, that it has so lowered the sentiment of the people that thousands no longer consider that police-justice decisions should have any regard to the laws of the land. We can never have harmony, certainty, and justice in these decisions until police justices have both the disposition and the knowledge needed to render them according to law.

If the authors of these new bills do not demand any knowledge of law in those upon the bench, why do they retain the provisions of the original bill, which allow lawyers only to practice before them? Caucus managers and party officials would be far more effective and appropriate attorneys. We are mortified and alarmed to find the novel features of the new Police bills open to such criticism. They must be successfully resisted, or our reform will be only a disreputable change.

Passenger Ships.

The recent hazardous voyage of the steamship *Easby*, from Havre to this port, illustrates one of the chief defects of modern ship-building. She is an English iron steamer, 338 feet in length, with thirty-three feet breadth of beam. Soon after leaving Havre, she was struck by a hurricane from the eastward, and ran before it as long as it was possible to do so. The dangerous attempt to heave her to finally became necessary, and was fortunately made successfully. Though the ship was severely strained by laboring in the sea, and though her engine, in consequence of the "racing" of the screw, was in momentary danger of giving way, she succeeded in weathering the storm, and in reaching Halifax, which port she entered for repairs.

Twenty years ago a staunch, well-manned ship would have been in no danger from a tempest fully as severe as that which wrecked the *Easby*. She would have possessed, by virtue of her model, with its bluff bows and abundance of beam, the ability to ride the waves instead of driving through them, and would have been able to scud long after the time when it became necessary to heave the *Easby* to, in order to save her from being swamped. Her shortness, in comparison with her breadth, would have enabled her to swing round as on a pivot when the helm was put down, and the manœuvre of heaving her to would have been attended with hardly any risk. Once snugly hove to, she would have been as safe and comfortable as though she had been lying in dock, and beyond the possible loss of a few light spars and a few yards of canvas, she would have weathered the storm uninjured.

The *Easby*, on the contrary, is built in accordance with the vicious modern plan of giving to both passenger and carrying ships enormous length and disproportionate narrowness. Instead of her length being to her breadth of beam in the proportion of 6 to 1, which was the old-fashioned standard, she is more than eleven times as long as she is broad, or nearly double the proportionate length that was considered safe twenty years ago. Mark the result of this departure from the model of former years. She lacked buoyancy, and drove through the waves with her knife-like bow, instead of riding over them. Scudding before a tempest became, therefore, impossible so soon as the sea rose, and the only hope of saving the ship lay in heaving her to. Here again her unwieldy length made it a difficult and slow operation to bring her head to the wind, and exposed her to the danger of being swamped while hanging in the trough of the sea. To scud was certain destruction, and to attempt to heave her to was to the last degree hazardous. That the attempt succeeded was due rather to accident than to the capabilities of the ship and the skill with which she was handled.

Even after this operation had been accomplished, she could be kept with her head to the sea only by the continued action of her engines. Had the latter given way, nothing could have prevented her from falling off into the trough of the sea. An old-fashioned ship in the same weather would have been easy and safe under a goose-winged main-topsail, or perhaps nothing more than a tarpaulin in the mizzen-rigging; but a ship eleven times longer than her greatest breadth could be kept up to the wind by no such canvas. To heave the *Easby* to under sail alone, it would probably have been necessary to set all the after-sail that she possessed. No canvas, however, is manufactured that, when spreading over so large a surface, could have lasted five minutes in the storm that the *Easby* experienced. Her safety was thus dependent wholly upon her engines, and, as has been said, the "racing" of the screw, which was unavoidable in the circumstances of the case, rendered it probable that at any moment the engines would be disabled.

Now, the danger which the *Easby* incurred is one to which nearly any steamer which leaves this port to cross the Atlantic in the stormy season is liable. These steamers are nearly as badly proportioned as is the *Easby*, the majority of them averaging in length about ten times their breadth. The danger inseparable from this model is known to all intelligent sailors, and it is time that the English Government gave some attention to the matter, and inquired into the propriety of placing some limit to the dangerous length which English ship-builders, for strictly mercenary reasons, are now giving to all new sea-going steamers.

A Servant Girls' Trades Union.

The ideal civilization of the future will doubtless find means to extend to entire cities that combination of comfort with irresponsibility which makes the peculiar charm of the French apartment style of living. In much the same fashion as they now receive gas and water, houses will be heated from some immense central furnace, while from a general kitchen meals will be supplied to a town, as bread, and milk are now. The sanguine Utopian, indeed, will dream of a time when, by some grand pneumatic dumb-waiter system, his breakfast and his dinner will be served to him piping hot without human agency at all; when private telegraphs in every house will make the post-office obsolete, and when every man of moderate means will have his own steam-carriage, and the tyranny of railway corporations will only be a hateful memory.

But, to however remote a period must be deferred the realization of these blissful visions, it is very certain that the utmost ingenuity of that enlightened society we speak of will be directed to supplying, by mechanical devices, the needs of domestic service. In almost every other department of human industry, machinery has usurped the place of manual labor. But hitherto no ingenious philanthropist has given us a chamber-maid that should go by clock-work, and be equally indifferent to Sundays out and her mistress' best bonnets; or a butler impelled by springs, and so constitutionally incapable of drinking all the best claret and throwing the blame on the cat. Wherever the fault is—and we readily admit that inconsiderate masters may be as much, or even more, to blame for it than careless servants—it is evident that there is in this country a very general discontent with the condition and results of our household service. Nor have we, in all probability, yet experienced its worst phase. Female house-servants, at least, have hitherto aspired to no closer bond of association than such as is implied in that subtle free-masonry which keeps them informed of all the desirable places, and unites them inflexibly to the highest attainable limit of wages and privileges. But there are signs that this want of organization will exist among them not much longer.

Last year, as we duly recorded, there was a strike among the house-servants of Dundee, in Scotland, attended with processions, mass-meetings, and speeches, quite in the orthodox fashion. And now we have the still more ominous report of a regular trades union, formed by the servant-girls of Ottawa, in Ontario. We all know what trades unions are, but we have never yet had their inconveniences brought home to our firesides. Suppose the contagion should jump across the border, and the servant-girls of New-York should form a trades' union? Presently they would strike for six Sundays in the week, let us say, or fifty per cent. advance, or—who knows?—the right to vote. They would march through the streets like an army, terrible with brooms and skillets, or, following the amiable example of their male prototypes, go about from house to house, "rattening," or "doing for" their substitutes; blowing them up with powder in the cooking-stove, destroying their kettles and stew-pans, broiling them on their own gridirons, or even hanging the luckless non-society girls outright on the door-posts.

The imagination recoils from the possible horrors of such an event, and takes refuge in their extreme improbability. On the whole, perhaps, we may safely await results in Ottawa before borrowing too much trouble. Yet, undoubtedly, these two incidents have a significance which, to thoughtful and experienced housekeepers, must be disquieting, and which should make them long with increased earnestness for that mechanical millenium we have ventured to anticipate.

MINOR TOPICS.

A correspondent in yesterday's TIMES recalled a very interesting incident, of which he was a witness, in the celebrated Freeman trial at Auburn. Mr. SEWARD appeared for the prisoner. The defense rested their case on FREEMAN'S insanity. Dr. BRIGHAM, the Superintendent of the Utica Asylum for the Insane, testified that FREEMAN was insane, and that he could generally detect insanity in the countenance, in illustration of which statement he pointed out a young man in the audience who instantly began to behave in a way which sustained Dr. BRIGHAM'S judgment. The suggestion of our correspondent, that long familiarity with the insane is indispensable to an expert in insanity, is a sound one. Some of the examinations of prisoners alleged to be lunatics, made by physicians of great general skill, have been utterly absurd in method and fallacious in result. Long and intimate acquaintance with actual cases can alone give the power of correct judgment in these mysterious cases.

The condition of all the down-town streets is simply disgraceful. Now that the recent warm weather has melted the surface snow and ice that had accumulated during the Winter, the pavements are covered with mud and filth, the gutters are overflowing, and the culverts are in many instances choked up with sticks and stones. The consequence is that, with the solitary exception of Broadway, the streets below Union-square are dirty beyond description, and in many places are all but impassable for pedestrians. Surely, the Street-cleaning Department can do something to remedy this state of affairs, and we invite Capt. THORNE'S attention to the description of the streets presented by our reporter in another column.

According to the London *Spectator*, Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish University bill, on which he recently sustained a defeat, was a measure "which all parties in Ireland declare to be as bad as the disease" it was intended to cure. The Catholics and the Protestants alike denounced it. Consequently, the adverse vote of the House of Commons may be explained on other grounds than the old-fashioned one of "Tory malignity."

Those who have been accustomed to read the *Congressional Globe* in the form in which it was furnished during the sessions of Congress, will remember how ungainly and inconvenient it was. The *Congressional Record*—which is the successor to the *Globe*, and in which the debates and proceedings of Congress are now printed—is a great improvement. Its pages are about one-fourth the size of the one the reader is now glancing at; each page is divided into two broad columns; the type is clear and full, and the sheets are stitched together. The work is creditable to the Government printing office, and to those having charge of them.

It may be a comfort to that numerous class of our countrymen who have tremendous claims upon the estates of defunct Englishmen, to learn that the money now arising from unclaimed dividends, accumulating on unclaimed stock, reaches a sum which might satisfy the most exacting of claimants. On the 5th of last January, the dividends unclaimed amounted to £931,870, representing some £30,000,000 of stock. Many of the London banks derive considerable incomes from the use of unclaimed funds in their hands. In two cases such income is said to reach nearly £40,000 a year, and the cellars of some of these banks are crammed with plate and jewels, which have lain there unclaimed for years and years. Such circumstances are difficult to account for, but probably arise in some cases from people dying abroad, whose property devolves on distant relatives little acquainted with their habits of life.

A fact was brought to the notice of the Brooklyn Board of Health by Dr. OTTERSON, a few days ago, which shows to what an extent undertakers are responsible for the spread of contagious diseases. Dr. OTTERSON states that the continuance of small-pox is due, more than anything else, to the careless way in which infected bodies are removed for interment. The carriages used for the conveyance of persons whose clothing has become infected through nursing small-pox patients, are not disinfected; and no trouble whatever is taken to protect the public. In order to prevent the indiscriminate use of hearses and carriages, the Doctor recommends that a contract be entered into with one or two undertakers to attend to all small-pox cases, and that the immediate attendants on the deceased be forbidden to ride in hired carriages. Dr. OTTERSON'S plan is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. By confining the work to two undertakers, the opportunities for spreading the disease, of course, would be fewer; but there would still be a great deal of danger, unless it could be made imperative upon the contracting undertakers to see that their assistants were liberal in the employment of disinfectants.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

"Faust" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening by Mme. Lucca, Señorita Sanz, Signori Vizzani and Sparapani, and M. Jamet. On the occasion of Mme. Lucca's benefit on Monday night "La Figlia del Reggimento" will be the opera, and not "Il Trovatore," which is not to be represented this season..... Mr. Boucicault will commence an engagement at Booth's. He is to appear in "Daddy O'Dowd," a new drama illustrative of life in Ireland.....At the Grand Opera-house, the first hearing of the translation of Sardou's suppressed play, "Uncle Sam," may be enjoyed to-night.....Miss Charlotte Cushman is to read "Henry VIII." at Steinway Hall.....At Wood's Museum a series of performances of burlesque will be entered upon with a recital of "Ernani."....To-morrow evening the annual entertainment in aid of the funds of the French Benevolent Society of this City will take place at the Academy of Music. "Martha" will be sung by Miss Kellogg, Señorita Sanz, Signor Vizzani and M. Jamet, and a miscellaneous concert will complete the bill.....Prof. Lyman and Mrs. Lyman read at Association Hall on Saturday night. Mrs. Lyman was suffering from a cold, and on that account no estimate of the lady's talent can be offered. Prof. Lyman manages his voice with much skill, has considerable ease and variety of gesture, and reads with intelligence, but without the power of impressing his hearers in an exceptional degree. The humorous selections had most influence over the audience, and Prof. Lyman's mimetic talent was very happily illustrated—though his inability to reproduce the accent of an Italian's English was made clear at the same time—in the recital of Mark Twain's experience with a guide.

OUR DIRTY STREETS.

Mud and Filth Found Everywhere—Shocking Condition of All the Down-Town Thoroughfares.

The recent warm weather has removed nearly all of the surface ice that had accumulated in the streets of this City during the past Winter. The large mounds of frozen snow that were piled by the railroad companies along their routes have become greatly lessened in dimensions during the past eight or ten days, and in those thoroughfares unoccupied by railroad tracks occasional glimpses of the pavement can be gained. But, although the melting of this snow and ice is a source of gratification to the public, as it greatly lessens the troubles of travel and traffic, yet the streets are in a most shocking condition. Dirt lies thick everywhere, especially in all of the side and cross streets below Union-square. Gutters are constantly filled with dirty water that only needs a few days of hot sunshine to become festering pools, breeding contagious disease. Culverts, these necessary and too infrequent outlets for the surface water, are either choked with rubbish or broken down under the influence of the frost, loosening the foundations. Huge piles of garbage stand at stated intervals, having accumulated during the storms of snow that so impeded travel during the Winter, and the middle of the streets are three or four inches deep in soft black mud. Indeed, the City streets have seldom been in a more dirty and offensive condition than at present.

A TIMES reporter yesterday made a careful and tiresome survey of nearly all the streets lying on the east and west sides, together with those found adjacent to Broadway. His report is far from being cheerful, as will be seen by perusal.

In the First Ward the snow has nearly all disappeared, and here and there a few patches of bare pavement can be discerned. Wall-street is tolerably clean, and the crossings are fit for use, and Broad-street is also in a fair condition, considering the season. But in all of the side streets the melted snow has left great masses of mud, which with heaps of ashes and other refuse give them a very unsightly appearance. In many places the frost has loosened the pavements, and holes are being rapidly formed by the constant passage of vehicles. Scarcely any attempt has been made apparently to collect the dirt in heaps ready for removal, the consequence being that the mud is spread over the entire surface of the streets. Along the water front of this Ward, the narrow streets which there abound are positively impassable for pedestrians, and great pools of water were found at nearly every corner. Here and there clearances have been made by occupants of store-houses, for the purpose of piling up their goods, prior to removal by trucks. These were the only indications of street cleaning visible in the First Ward.

Crossing Wall-street and passing up William-street, the same condition of affairs was found—mud thick on the pavement, gutters full of water, and masses of rubbish choking the culverts. Pine-street, Maiden-lane, Liberty, John, and Fulton streets were also innocent of any effort at cleanliness, the mud being thickly spread in every direction.

Plunging into the Swamp, the writer found the streets to be in a most shocking condition, for being narrow and flanked by high buildings, the sun has not yet melted the snow that has fallen there. Here the scavengers have been at work, however, for the gangs of Italians employed by the department have been for several days busy at work, loosening the ice, in order to facilitate the melting process. But the mud is still there, and will probably continue to incumber the streets until the ice has disappeared, when, if the dirt is not removed, it will be subject, as dust, to the impulses of every breeze. Several of the cellars in this neighborhood are already flooded, the ground upon which the buildings are erected being of a "made" and spongy nature. Leaving the "Swamp," and passing up Rose-street, a terrible array of garbage heaps and masses of ice were found. The effects of the warm weather were visible in the offensive odors in the atmosphere, thus making the name of the street a sad misnomer. William-street, especially that portion lying between Spruce and Chatham streets, was very dirty. Chatham-street, having a steep grade and several railroad tracks in it, was comparatively clean, though the mud was unpleasantly thick at certain points. Chambers-street, Pearl-street, and all of the net-work of short streets that go to make up the central portion of the Fourth Ward, were also dirty in the extreme. Going further up-town on the east side, into the Seventh and Eleventh Wards, the same alarming condition of dirt and discomfort was encountered, a description of the several streets being unnecessary, because it would be tedious to the reader. The writer, finding himself at the Williamsburg Ferry, foot of Grand-street, jumped on a cross-town car and viewed the condition of that thoroughfare, from the rear platform, the front one being untenable in consequence of the frequent showers of muddy water thrown up by the horses' feet. From the East River to the Bowery, the entire street was lined on either side by a continuous mound of ice, which was covered by a thick layer of mud, garbage, and other refuse. The car tracks were, seemingly, the only conduits for the water, and only two crossings were found along that entire distance of nearly a mile, that presented clean footing for pedestrians. Looking up and down from the car as it passed each street, a wilderness of mud and filth was viewed on every side. The Bowery might be considered clean, compared with the other streets, though it, too, was dirty.

The writer then alighted, and made a painful progress through the streets of the Fourteenth Ward. He found all of them to be dirty, and, had he not known the geography of the City, might have imagined himself standing where he commenced his journey, for the same miserable outline of accumulated garbage and filth was everywhere visible. Disgusted at the absence of all effort to clean these streets, he crossed Broadway, finding that thoroughfare dry, but very dusty.

A survey was next made of Mercer, Wooster, Greene, and Sullivan streets, together with all the cross streets, the writer taking a zig-zag course as he proceeded up-town. This enabled him to view the streets in that entire section, and he found them to be, if possible, even more dirty than those visited on the east side. The same unvarying panorama of ice-heaps, treacherous pools of water, muddy crossings, choked gutters, and scattered masses of garbage was encountered at every turning, and the condition of the people occupying the tenement houses, so abundant in that neighborhood, was simply pitiable. Whenever the question was asked whether the street-cleaners had been at work lately, the reply was usually a laugh, as though it was a huge joke, though the writer could not view it in that light, knowing, as he did, that disease lurked in the filth abounding. Though these streets were dirty enough, the weary pedestrian found those nearer the North River to be actually worse in regard to the accumulation of dirt. West-street, from Clarkson as far down as Beach, was fully a foot deep in black mud, while the neighborhood of the Hudson River freight depot was nearly as bad.

To conclude this startling review of the down-town streets, it is only necessary to say that all of the streets in the Fifth and Third Wards presented the same dirty and disgraceful aspect. The fact that the records of the Board of Health show a decided increase in the mortality of this City, during the past fortnight, ought not to be forgotten, and it is undoubtedly due, in a great measure to the filthy condition of our streets. Not only should the comfort of the people be considered, but their health also remembered; therefore, the streets should at once be thoroughly cleansed before the weather becomes warmer.

Boston's Recovery from the Loss by the Fire.

From the Boston Transcript, March 15.

We have succeeded in taking care of our needy sufferers from the fire this Winter without outside help, and while banishing want, we have been able to return the tendered thousands of other cities. Never has a Winter passed more comfortably and with less suffering in Boston. While luxury has rolled in her cushioned car, penury has not shivered nor starved. Also, we have succeeded in making our benefactors understand our real motives in declining their offers of money. Their sympathy we needed. That we accepted, and thanked them for all of it. And we have made them feel that we declined their money from no mere unmanly, arrogant thought that we are above any body's charity, but simply because it would be wrong and neither self-respecting nor honest to be accepting help from others while living in such unabated luxury on our own means. The capstone is now set to this monument of honest pride and self-reliance. The city fire loan is declared unconstitutional by our highest court, and thus a peril rashly hurried into in the tumult and doubt of those exciting days just after the fire, is, happily, averted before serious consequences have resulted. We are sure the city loan is not needed. Had it been taken, the date of the first issue would have been a dark day for Boston and Massachusetts, as it would have established a dangerous precedent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

How the Erie Accounts Are Kept.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In view of the approaching investigation of Erie Railway affairs, it may interest the public and those concerned to have a slight knowledge of how the accounts in the audit office of this company are managed. Having about eighteen years' experience as accountant and railroad clerk, I know whereof I speak.

In this office (auditor's) there are at present three auditors, a general accountant, a chief clerk, a secretary, a sort of a book-worm, looking over statistics and general contracts, ten book-keepers—in all, about ninety or over, including two colored gentlemen who guard the general auditor's private sanctum. The plan they work on was introduced by themselves from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and is so at variance with all other systems, that it seems to have been first adopted to give positions to favorites, relatives, and inexperienced friends, and contrasts with the system formerly in use on this road over thirty years, as does the old stage coach with the locomotive. Yet after all this great help, and with treble the labor thrown on the agents, there is not a single month balanced since the 1st of October last, the date of their taking office; and it would be impossible for them to give the actual earnings of any one month, as regularly balanced with their agents' balance-sheets. The published earnings that appear in the papers are thousands of dollars over what they should be. Over $100,000 is lost to the company by the extra labor, new and useless blanks, forms, books, &c., that in the end are of no service, not one cent being gained thereby. Taking it altogether it is a huge, gigantic fraud. This is but an imperfect outline of the inefficiency of the department; an examination would show things in a far worse light.

The system used by the company from its formation to the 1st October last, was and is indorsed by all the ablest accountants and railroad experts in the States, and is still in use on the largest roads of the country; every month balanced exactly with the agents' balance-sheet on through and local forwarded and received business; there was no dividing and dovetailing the months as at present; the same information, and much more, was given with fifty clerks, including an auditor and chief clerk, and I defy any man in the United States to show where that system was imperfect. Judge Hitchcock, of Ohio, late receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, who examined the accounts monthly after being done in this audit office, said that it was a source of amazement how correctly we transacted the business.

It is useless to speak further on this matter. There are over 300 agents and accountants on this road. Their general opinion is, as one lately expressed it, insanity must be rife in New-York, for every week a new circular or order or form is annulled to make room for another, showing that they are trying to learn something at a great loss and expense to the company, the public, and shareholders of this unfortunate concern.

No doubt all this will be denied by the present management with stern rebuke and elaborate statements, nevertheless the facts exist as known to those who were brought up to the business. Yours, &c., CLERICUS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14, 1873.

The "Back Pay."

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:

No. 61 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 15, 1873.

SIR: I have your letter of yesterday inclosing me for counter-signature the Speaker's warrant for my increased pay ($5,000 less tax) as a member of the Forty-second Congress.

I favored the late increase of the salaries of the President, Judges, and Cabinet officers, and a relative increase—to not beyond $6,500 a year, however—in Congressional salaries; but I thought the increase should in no case apply to existing terms of service.

I am aware that Congress is by law the judge of the compensation of its own members, and that in all former instances the increased pay has been extended to the members of the existing Congress, and I do not presume to judge for nor seek to influence any one else. But, for myself, (as I said to my friends during the debate,) I do not feel willing to receive this increased compensation for a service rendered in no expectation of it, and I therefore return you, unsigned, the warrant sent me for the same, and remain, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) CLARKSON N. POTTER.

To N. G. Ordway, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives.

Accident to Arnold, Constable & Co.'s Elevator.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in this day's issue of your paper, under the above caption, which is wholly devoid of truth. No accident occurred to the elevator in any way, neither was any person injured. The wire rope carrying the counterpoise was by some means cut, and the weight fell a short distance. The elevator is now running as usual.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 15, 1873.

The Senatorial Districts.

The new arrangement of the Senatorial Districts of this State, as adopted by a vote of 25 to 4 of the Constitutional Commission, is as follows:

SECTION 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-two members. The Senators shall be chosen for four years.

SEC. 3. The State is divided into eight districts, to be known as Senate districts, each of which shall choose four Senators.

The First District consists of the counties of Richmond, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk.

The Second District consists of that part of the City and County of New-York situate south of a line drawn through the middle of Twenty-sixth-street, from the Hudson River to the East River.

The Third District consists of that part of the City and County of New-York situated north of a line drawn through the middle of Twenty-sixth-street from the Hudson River to the East River, and of the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland.

The Fourth District consists of the counties of Dutchess, Columbia, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Schoharie, Albany, and Schenectady.

The Fifth District consists of the counties of Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Lewis.

The Sixth District consists of the counties of Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Allegany, Yates, and Seneca.

The Seventh District consists of the counties of Jefferson, Oswego, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Wayne, Ontario, and Livingston.

The Eighth District consists of the counties of Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chatauqua.

So soon as the Senate first elected under the provisions of this article shall meet, it shall cause the Senators from each district to be divided, by lot, into four classes of one in each class, the classes to be numbered first, second, third, and fourth. The seats of Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the first year; of the second class, at the end of the second year; of the third class, at the end of the third year; of the fourth class, at the end of the fourth year; and after the first election there shall annually be elected one Senator in each Senate district.

Will of a Wealthy Citizen of Boston.

From the Boston Transcript, March 15.

By the last will and testament of the late James Savage, the sum of $40,000 is bequeathed to Harvard College; $5,000 to the Massachusetts Historical Society, also his collection of coins, medals, and currency, and the right of selecting from his library 100 volumes after the selection for the University is made, but with right exclusively in the four volumes of his *Genealogical Dictionary of New-England.* The sum of $6,000 is given to Elizabeth Stillman, widow of Henry D. Rogers, Queen's Professor at the University of Glasgow. The sum of $6,000 is to be divided equally between the daughters of the late Hon. Luther L. Cushing, grand-children of the deceased wife of Mr. Savage. An annuity of $400 is to be paid to Rebecca H. A. Hillard; $10,000 is bequeathed to the Institute of Technology, of which the son-in-law of the testator was President. The sum of $6,000 is disposed of in private bequests, and all the residue of his property, including a half share in the Boston pier or Long-wharf, which descended to him from his great-grandfather, one of the statute-incorporators, and "who was a grandson of the first comer of our tribe from New-England," is given to his daughter Emma and her husband, Prof. William B. Rogers. The latter is associated with Hon. George S. Hillard in the execution of the will.

Stabbed by Unknown Men.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while Dennis Moran, residing at Montclair, N. J., was passing the corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Third-avenue, he was assaulted by three unknown men, and during the scuffle received two severe stab wounds in the face. He was taken to the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station and attended by Police Surgeon Purdy. He was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. His assailants made their escape.

GENERAL NOTES.

Maine has had altogether six feet ten and a half inches of snow this season.

A Western genius has discovered that freshets make the mouths of the rivers water.

Wilmington, Vt., is said to make more maple-sugar than any other New-England town.

The Boston Printers' Union gave their first ball, most successfully, on Friday evening last.

Ex-Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, is quite ill, and has been confined to his house for a long time.

The Fire Department of Bangor, Me., actually cost $4,766 66 less than the appropriation last year.

Judge Gilmor, of Baltimore, has fined a plug-ugly $50 for indecent and blasphemous language in the street.

Two prominent citizens of Concord, N. H., have been sued for alleged lobby services with the State Legislature in behalf of a railroad.

An Alabama paper thinks the disabilities of "President" Davis ought to be removed, that he may be sent to Congress, now that Alex. H. Stephens is going.

Springfield, Mass., complains of a woful lack of local business at this time. The banks are getting only about forty per cent. of their usual deposits from retailers.

A sick man, who started from Michigan for Minnesota, recently, took a coffin with him. He died on the way, was put into his coffin and shipped back to his home in Michigan.

A Dubuque physician, who borrowed $50 thirty-nine years ago, while a student, has recently sent the amount, with interest, to the brother of his creditor, the latter being dead.

A brakeman was thrown between two cars, in Pennsylvania, a day or two ago, and died soon after being rescued, from the nervous shock, although he was very little bruised.

Ben. P. Shillaber wrote that he was forced to decline the invitation to attend the Boston printers' ball because he had a lame foot on hand, and every rod he walked he was an acher.

Two brothers in Iowa married two sisters, and afterward their father married a sister of their wives. Most of their spare time is now devoted to efforts to ascertain the relationship of their children.

A Vermont paper says its town has five physicians, and in the same paragraph maliciously inquires if it is not about time to lay out the cemetery incorporated by the last Legislature.

Since Mr. Broughton, the champion checker-player of Maine, beat Mr. Littlefield, of Boston, a year ago, they have played twelve games, and of these Mr. Littlefield beat four, and eight were drawn.

A suburb of Philadelphia has a society calling itself the Sons and Daughters of Emergency. They must not be confounded with Invention, which, as everybody knows, is the child of Necessity.

Chief-Justice Chase, Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, Hon. Gerrit Smith, and Mr. John G. Whittier, are among the writers of letters urging the expunging of the resolutions censuring Senator Sumner, passed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, a bitter Democratic paper, says that the nomination of Washington Booth as Collector of that port is well calculated to give entire satisfaction in commercial circles. He is a retired shipping merchant of the highest character.

Mr. John G. Whittier commends "the lofty, antique virtue" of Senator Sumner, and expresses the belief that, unless the obnoxious resolutions censuring him are disposed of, they will press with ten-fold force on the next Legislature of Massachusetts, and enter into every election, till they are rescinded and annulled.

A Vermont farmer sent to an Orphan Asylum for a boy that was smart, active, brave, tractable, prompt, industrious, clean, pious, intelligent, good-looking, reserved, and modest. The Superintendent wrote back that unfortunately they had only human boys in that institution.

A certain clergyman who left a notice in his pulpit to be read by the preacher who exchanged with him, neglected to denote carefully a private postscript, and the congregation were astounded to hear the stranger wind up by saying: "You will please come to dine with me at the parsonage."

The Norwich fireman who was accused of stealing some silver plate at the Boston fire has pleaded guilty of larceny, but as he said he took the goods rather than see them burn, and as he is the only support of an aged mother, a widowed sister, and a blind brother, he has been allowed to go home on probation.

A Bostonian writes to the papers regretfully: "Thirty years ago, a beef-steak, oyster and chicken supper, with cream toast and coffee, and 'fixins' generally, cost but twenty-five cents a head, and Dark Seal brandy, or any other brand, was only six cents a glass—and large-bottomed cut-glass tumblers at that."

The Troy *Times* says that about two weeks before the trial of Peter Curley his New-York counsel submitted to the Waterford Bank Committee the following proposal: That the thieves would return to the bank all the booty stolen except the Government coupon bonds and the currency, for the consideration of about $30,000 in money and the discontinuance of all proceedings against any parties accused or suspected of being implicated in the robbery. These terms were rejected by the Bank Committee, and since that time no overtures have been made by either party.

Church of the Puritans—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Cheever.

The Church of the Puritans, of which Rev. Dr. Cheever is pastor, holds service in the Chapel of the University, East Washington-square. The subject of last night's sermon was "What the Seed of an Elm-tree may Teach as God's Scientific Word." Dr. Cheever took for his text the thirty-eighth verse of the fifteenth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians: "But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased Him, and to every seed his own body."

Here, said the preacher, is that same marvelous union between the human and the divine carried into eternity. The text is concentrated in the words "his own body." Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap is a principle traced not only into eternity but in the resurrection of the body. He that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption, and he that soweth to the spirit shall reap life everlasting. Whatever is put into the earth, not for annihilation, but for resurrection, so shall be the product that springs from it. The law of seeds and reproduction was established by God for man's instruction. A single elm-tree produces 1,589,000,000 of seed, each of which, growing up to a tree, produces the same number of seeds again, and so on until by the third generation there would be more than enough elms to cover all the planets in the universe. In the resurrection of the Spring there never yet was a change in kind. What is dropped in the furrow to germinate comes up in the Spring inevitably the same. The laws of the physical and spiritual world are folded up in the seed that we sow here. Character, like the banyan-tree, reduplicates itself. Every action becomes in its turn a seed for the governing power of other actions. Not only as a man thinks and acts to-day will he think and act to-morrow, but he sets causes at work to-day that must and will operate to-morrow.

The preacher proceeded to explain how character was affected by intercourse with others. He then referred to the warning of this law of development and resurrection in kind, and in conclusion spoke of the opportunity of change by regeneration.

Pay of Members of the Legislature.

From the Albany Journal, March 15.

The Constitutional Commission did a just thing in proposing to increase the pay of members of the Legislature to $1,000 a year. The present compensation of $3 a day is wholly inadequate to meet the expenses of the most economical member. The proposed compensation will be below $10 a day, for the sessions usually extend beyond the hundred days specified in the Constitution.

The commission has also fixed the compensation of Senators while sitting as a court of impeachment, and members of Assembly (not exceeding nine) acting as managers of impeachment, at $10 per day.

The commission has also proposed sections prohibiting members of Congress, officers in civil or military service of the United States, or who may be in the service of any city Government, from holding a seat in the Legislature.

THE BUFFALO BURGLARIES.

Arrest of a War Colonel and His Nephew Charged with Numerous Robberies from the Erie Railroad Freight-Cars.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, March 15.

We have to-day to record the arrest of another well-known citizen, on a very serious criminal charge, or rather series of charges. Col. Theodore Tyrer figures prominently before the public in an unenviable way, and this morning Col. Daniel Myers, a gallant soldier, and equally well known, is under arrest on numerous charges of burglary and larceny, in which the Erie Railway Company are complainants. It is a little remarkable that both these men should bear the military title of colonel. The developments in regard to Col. Myers' case are very startling, and will produce a decided sensation.

For several months past the freight cars of the Erie Railway, standing on the tracks at or near the new yards at East Buffalo, have been burglarized, and immense quantities of valuable property stolen. How much has been taken is not at present known, and probably will not be for some time. The depredations were evidently committed by skillful and accomplished parties. As a general rule the cars were unlocked, not broken open, and the property stolen was miscellaneous, and of unequal value. The detectives of the road at this point endeavored to ferret out the crimes, but were unsuccessful, and until an early hour this morning the affair remained a mystery.

The officials of the road, about a month since, determined to use stringent efforts to stop this wholesale system of theft, and accordingly Mr. Henry Butts, general detective of the Erie Railway Company, of New-York, was sent for, and the matter given into his hands for investigation and detection. Mr. Butts selected three reliable men from among the company's employes at this point as assistants. These were Messrs. George F. Cooke and Wm. and Daniel Berry. These gentlemen made their arrangements systematically, and every night for some weeks past have been on the watch. The object was to catch the burglars in the act, otherwise some arrests might have been made sooner.

Last night, Mr. Butts and his men went on duty as usual. They were posted at different points, and a system of signals was agreed upon. About 1 o'clock this morning, Mr. Butts got upon the track of two suspicious parties, and shadowed them for some distance, but could not get very near on account of the difficulty of concealment. This was near the Clinton-street crossing. The other men were posted in such positions that if any burglaries were attempted they would be sure to catch the men. Finally the parties watched, unlocked one the cars, and got inside. Then the decisive moment came. Mr. Butts, who was some distance down the track, heard the signal agreed upon—a pistol shot—and knew the birds were caught. Messrs. Cooke and Berry were in ambush in the immediate vicinity, and as soon as the parties entered the car, they appeared and arrested them. Mr. Cooke covered the men with his pistol while they descended from the car, and it accidently exploded, doing no damage, however.

The prisoners were taken to No. 2 Station-house. They proved to be Col. Daniel Myers and his nephew Jacob Myers, aged nineteen. They were searched, tapers found upon them, and also car-keys and a claw-hammer. It appears there was a third party in the case, who drove a horse and wagon, but he made his escape. Mr. Butts tracked the wagon to the rear of Myers' house, on South Division-street, and found the horse in the barn. He returned to the station and had a conversation with Mr. Myers in the cell, in the course of which the prisoner virtually admitted his guilt.

This morning, at 5 o'clock, Mr. Butts procured a search warrant and searched Myers' house. A large accumulation of property was found, including four or five trunks filled with valuable goods. All this property was subsequently taken to police head-quarters. There was a wagon-load full. Col. Myers and the other prisoner were, of course, turned over to Superintendent Byrne, and are now in his custody. They will probably be brought before the Police Court to-day. The prisoner, Col. Daniel Myers, is very well known in Buffalo. He served with credit and honor during the war, attaining the rank of Colonel by his personal merits and bravery. Subsequently he was a railroad traveling agent.

The Church of the Holy Trinity—Farewell Services—Addresses by Drs. Tyng, Dyer, and Tyng, Jr.

The farewell services in the Church of the Holy Trinity, over which Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., has for several years presided as Rector, took place last evening in the church, corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue, which building is soon to be removed to give place to a much larger edifice. The church was last evening crowded to its utmost capacity, and the exercises commenced with a voluntary on the organ, embracing variations of "Home, Sweet Home," followed by the usual evening service of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., announced that $6,000 had that day been subscribed toward supplying an organ for the new church, and then alluded to the farewell they were about to take of the building, where, for several years, he had ministered, and in which they so long had worshiped. He then said that as he looked upon the faces before him the associations of nine years were vividly impressed on his mind. The necessary progress caused by time had necessitated that they should take their last look on the place where many had congregated for eight years; but in the parting he could look back on the first gathering of that congregation, when the little chapel in the Rutgers Institute was far too large for the persons assembled. As the early history of the church was under the direction of Dr. Dyer, he would leave him to relate the facts, and then introduced him to those who were unacquainted with his face.

Rev. Dr. Dyer gave a history of the church from its inception in the Fall of 1863, when, as a simple mission, it was started by the Rector of the Church of the Ascension, who became answerable for the rent of the chapel in which they met. The first meeting consisted of about twenty persons. A Sunday-school was started with volunteer teachers and volunteer scholars, and the congregation gradually increased, although the majority of persons were children. A similar mission was started in Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, under the auspices of the same rector, and he (the speaker) ministered at both places. During the following Spring, after various trials, a meeting was called for the purpose of establishing a new church, and but four grown persons attended it; but, not discouraged, a subsequent meeting was held, and an organization perfected, at which the name of the church was settled upon and the rector appointed. For about a year and a half the speaker assisted the young rector in his duties, and such was the pecuniary character of the congregation that all be received from it as salary for that period was $35. That was the day of small things; but, by-and-bye, under the providence of God, the congregation increased, and an interest began to grow in the church and the rector, until the present prosperous body was formed. He, however, warned them that in their prosperity they were not to forget the day of small things.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rector of St. George's, who had preached the first sermon when the congregation commenced meeting in the Unitarian Church in Fortieth-street before occupying the building in which they were then holding the last service, was the next speaker, was apparently suffering from some bodily infirmity, as he walked painfully and slowly to the front of the platform; but as he warmed with his subject, he seemed to forget his ailment, until about to return to his seat. He said he looked back with pride on the success of a Church started upon a broad principle; that there was a Church above all Churches, and a communion embracing every brother in Christ, every Christian ministry, and every organization of the followers of the Saviour. This principle was exemplified in the laying of the corner-stone of the present building, when ministers of other denominations were in attendance. The teachings of Paul, as shown by the concluding verse of the second lesson for that evening, sets forth this broad principle, and the hymns they had that night sung supported it. There was no one in the Episcopal Church who admired the prayer-book more than he; but when he looked back on the record, influence, union and affection of that church, he felt sure of the truth of the principle. He then gave his experience in church building—for in the fifty-two years of his ministry he had built four churches—and asserted that it could only be made successful by earnest working. He felt sure that if the Church of the Holy Trinity was carried on in the faith upon which it was begun, it would be a gigantic success. In conclusion he reminded his hearers that the building was as naught, compared to the soul, for the true church exists in the living soul which loves the Saviour.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., then closed the addresses by a feeling farewell to the church edifice, his remarks causing many of the congregation to shed tears. At the conclusion of his remarks, the exercises were closed with singing, prayer, and the benediction.

Funeral of the Actor Who Was Shot in the Old Bowery Theatre.

The funeral of John T. McIntyre, who died on Thursday last from a wound in the thigh caused by the discharge of a cannon in the Old Bowery Theatre about four weeks ago, took place yesterday, at noon, from his father's residence, No. 88 Mulberry-street. There was a large attendance of the friends and companions of the dead who followed his remains to the grave. The body was conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, where the funeral services were celebrated by Rev. Father Joyce, who alluded in feeling terms to the unfortunate occurrence, and spoke of the uncertainty of human life.

THE FRANKLIN SUICIDE.

Particulars of the Strange Crimes of a Bank Cashier—Testimony Before the Coroner.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, March 15.

Our community was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday, by telegraphic intelligence that Thomas F. Anderson, cashier of Lamberton's Bank of Franklin, had committed suicide at his house in that city, after committing to the flames moneys, special deposits, books and papers of the bank. Mr. George K. Anderson, oldest brother of the deceased, was in Philadelphia, and he was immediately informed of this shocking event by telegraph, which was also communicated to his family, who reside in this city. The noon train conveyed a number of our citizens to Franklin, including representatives of the Press. On arriving at Franklin we found that usually quiet town excited in the highest degree by the startling tragedy. The two chief points connected with this mysterious affair were Lamberton's Bank and the residence of deceased. The bank is attached to and forms a part of the residence of Mr. Lamberton. It was closed, and few were privileged to visit the interior. The scene within was one of great disorder and confusion. On the floor and in the grate were the ashes and remnants of half-consumed bank-notes and papers, and the bank counter was covered with partially consumed packages of currency, United States bonds, and commercial paper. These had been saved on the extinction of the flames, and carefully preserved and guarded for legal and official inspection. The residence of the deceased is on Buffalo-street, in a handsome, well-furnished house. The crape upon the door-bell and the closed blinds bespoke the solemnity of death within. In the parlor, upon a lounge, lay the lifeless form of Thomas Anderson, covered with a sheet. His face was pale as marble, and his right temple perforated with the fatal bullet which had penetrated his brain and produced his death. His little daughter Maggie, and his son, Georgie, were in the room, too young to realize the awful sorrow and affliction.

The facts connected with this most distressing calamity, as we gleaned them from credible sources, may be briefly stated: Yesterday morning Mr. Thomas Anderson visited the bank, as had been his wont of late, spending an hour or two in the bank and then going home to his breakfast. Mr. Robert G. Lamberton, who sleeps in the apartment over the bank, heard him below. Judge Lamberton, the proprietor, was in the bank at 9 o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Thomas Anderson, his cashier, appeared in his usual spirits, and busied as usual with his duties. Mr. Thomas Anderson suggested to Mr. Lamberton that he should go to the post-office and get the mail. Mr. Lamberton left the office for that purpose. Mr. Anderson followed him out and hailed him, and gave him a piece of commercial paper, asking him to call on Mr. Miller and make a collection. Mr. Lamberton thought the request a singular one, and at first hesitated to do it, but finally assented, and proceeded on his way. The next fact in connection with A.'s conduct is the statement of Miss Maggie Lamberton, who was upstairs over the bank, whose attention was attracted to the roaring of flames up the chimney. The noise was so unusual that she surmised the bank was on fire, and hastened below. On entering the banking office Mr. Thomas Anderson hastily emerged from the front door, and the young lady perceived a conflagration of papers in the grate and on the floor. The danger of fire was imminent, but the efforts of the family and friends succeeded in extinguishing the flames, and the arrival of Mr. Robert Lamberton at the bank, with the intelligence of a still more startling occurrence, induced precautionary measures to preserve what the flames had spared, and to close and guard the room from all intrusion.

Mr. Thomas Anderson, after leaving the bank, was observed by outsiders to pass hurriedly up in the street in the direction of his residence. His manner was excited, his step rapid, running or walking very fast. His unusual behavior attracted general attention, and many people followed him. On reaching the house it is said that Mr. Anderson, exclaiming to his wife that he was about to do an awful deed, produced a pistol and started for his back yard. His wife, pleading with him and screaming with fright, attempted to wrest the weapon from his hand, but she was unable to arrest his purpose. He applied the pistol to his temple, discharged it, and fell. The pistol was scarcely discharged before the family and neighbors were on the spot, conveying the frantic wife and the bleeding form of the husband within the house. Medical aid was summoned, but it was of no avail. Mr. Anderson recovered consciousness and spoke to his child, physician, and others, and is reported to have uttered the word "premeditated." He lived several hours, but died previous to the arrival of the noon train, bearing other members of his family to his side.

The amount and value of moneys and securities destroyed cannot at present be determined. Probably the loss of currency is only a few thousand dollars. The loss of bonds proven can be made good by the Government. No depositor will suffer. Mr. Lamberton is a man of very large wealth, independent of any possible liability from such a sacrifice. He has a large amount of funds on deposit with correspondents in Philadelphia and New-York, and was supplied with a large amount of currency yesterday from other resources. Yesterday checks on his bank were being paid at other banks in Franklin. There is as yet no tangible clue to this mystery. A letter was left for his wife, and also one for Judge Lamberton, whose contents are not divulged, which may give a solution of the mysterious affair. A change was contemplated in the bank within a very few days. Judge Lamberton's business affairs were to be wound up, and he was to retire from the banking business. Mr. Gilfillan, his son-in-law, and Mr. Cochrane, late cashier of the First National Bank of Franklin, had made arrangements to take the business and carry it on for themselves. It was undecided whether Mr. Anderson was to remain, but Judge Lamberton had expressed his willingness to aid him with any pecuniary assistance to engage in any business he might adopt.

Mr. Anderson enjoyed the unbounded confidence of his employer. He had been cashier of the institution for eleven years, exercising the sole management and custody of affairs. His habits were irreproachable; he was in easy circumstances, and had his wife's and mother-in-law's money in the bank to invest for their advantage. His wife was a sister of Judge Conolly. They had two very interesting children, and no family stood higher in social circles. Mr. Anderson was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was esteemed a devout Christian, without a single personal vice or extravagant habit or expensive taste.

A coroner's inquest was held, Mr. J. H. Osborn, foreman. Maria A. Dempsey was the first witness called, and gave her evidence as follows: I reside at Mr. T. F. Anderson's, as a servant-girl. I saw Mr. Anderson this morning; he was at breakfast; he ate his breakfast before the rest of the family; he was in a hurry; he ate his breakfast at a quarter past seven; he did not say why he was in a hurry. I thought he was troubled a great deal about something. He left just as the family came to breakfast. I didn't see him again at home until about an hour and a half afterward, when he came into the house. Then he was excited; he told Mrs. Anderson that he must do some awful deed. She was lying on a sofa in the dining-room. She jumped up and said, "My God, what are you going to do?" He said he must do it. "What is the cause of this; what must you do?" said Mrs. Anderson. "I must do it; they have taken all from me. I will do it. I want Mr. Lamberton to suffer, too," said Anderson. "What has Mr. Lamberton done?" his wife asked. "I must do it. I want him to suffer, too, for he has taken all from me." That is the last I ever heard him speak. He was standing out on the back porch. After he went out of the house Mrs. Anderson got up and followed him out. He took out his pistol just as he spoke last. Mrs. Anderson and I tried to take the pistol from him and he ran off the porch on to the stone walk. He then put the pistol to his temple and shot. I saw him shoot. He was about six or eight feet from me when he shot. He fell down instantly. As soon as he shot I ran away in fright, and did not observe the effect. His wife and two children were present at the shooting. Didn't see him again until they carried him in. His head was swollen and bloody where he was shot. He was alive. He died in a couple of hours afterward. Before he died I went and spoke to him. I think he recognized me. I didn't hear him speak after the shooting.

Mrs. C. Grimm and Emma Fulmer, who were the next witnesses examined, testified, in substance, the same as is given above. Drs. Sinclair and Snowden testified that, in their opinion, Mr. Anderson died from the effects of a gun-shot wound in the head. The former said that he was walking up Thirteenth-street, when he heard a woman scream, and went with the crowd to the scene. He saw Mr. Anderson in the yard at the end of the stone walk, with his extremities resting on the sidewalk. He was lying on his back. Saw a wound on the right side of the head, a gun-shot wound. The brains were oozing from the wound. Didn't see any weapon. He was unconscious at the time. Mr. Anderson was carried into the house, when an examination of the wound convinced the doctor that it was sufficient to cause death. The injured man asked for some one to wipe his face. Cold water was applied to his temple, and he asked that it be continued on his head. When asked the cause of shooting himself, he said it was premeditated.

The testimony of W. S. Carroll and J. G. Lamberton, who were next sworn, elicited nothing of special importance except that when in the bank that morning Mr. Anderson was more nervous than usual.

Mr. Robert Lamberton, proprietor of the bank in which Mr. Anderson was employed, gave his evidence as follows: Was acquainted with Thos. Anderson. Has been in my employ as cashier for twelve years. [Pistol shown.] This looks like a pistol I had in the bank. The pistol in the bank belonged to the bank. We had two, one in the bank and one in the back room, where the man slept. Saw Mr. Anderson this morning in the bank a little after 8 o'clock. He was behind the counter, as usual, attending to his books. Didn't see anything unusual in his manner. A few minutes after 9 o'clock Mr. Anderson asked me to go to the Post-office. Went to Post-office. As I went out of the door, he said: "Here's a collection; wish you would take it." I said it was necessary to wait until the afternoon. He said: "You had better take it along." Took it, got the money, and the next thing I saw was a crowd running past the Exchange Hotel. Somebody told me Mr. Anderson's boy was shot. Soon some one told me Mr. Anderson was shot. This was some minutes after I left the bank. When I came in the morning he was as pleasant and the same as usual. Couldn't see any difference in him. When I went back saw everything in ashes. Mr. Anderson never complained to me in relation to our business matters. Some five weeks ago I proposed to him that he and Mr. Gilfillen buy me out. He said he didn't want to go into the business. A short time after that I arranged with Gilfillen and my son Robert and Mr. Cochran to take the bank. Told Mr. Gilfillen at the time I wished he would continue Mr. Anderson; he had been with me a long time and I considered him faithful. I told Mr. Anderson this. I thought that the arrangement could be made. Know nothing to the contrary yet. He said about a week ago that I could manage to have him retained. Said I would do everything I could, and if he didn't go in with them I would furnish him whatever money he wanted to go into any other business. Some five or six days ago he said he didn't think he and Mr. Cochran could agree. "I'll stick to you," he said, "and wind up your books." I told him I would want him a good while. We held pleasant relations all the time. I always felt personally kind to him.

The jury held a short consultation, and adjourned until 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

THE "EBENEZERS."

Their New Home in Iowa—Increase and Continued Success and Prosperity.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

In the year 1843 there came to this section of country a colony of people who had emigrated from Geisen, in the Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, numbering about 500 souls. They purchased 5,000 acres of land, for $10 per acre, on Buffalo Creek, a few miles from the city, and settled thereon. Subsequently they added 1,000 or more acres to their original purchase. This was the co-operative communion known as the "Ebenezers"—the four little villages which they planted bearing the name of the "Ebenezer Settlements," and all being within eight miles of Buffalo.

They were a frugal, industrious, moral people, being entirely free from those objectionable features which frequently characterize what are termed "Communions." They went to work with a right good will—even the women and children assisting at the severest tasks—cleared their lands, and soon the results of their labors became apparent in the greatly improved aspect of the entire region. Working systematically and intelligently, their farms brought forth abundant crops, and success attended their efforts. Nor were their energies entirely devoted to agriculture. They erected cotton and woolen factories, four or five saw-mills, a tannery, two grist-mills, wagon-shops, blacksmith shops, bakeries, &c.

The products of their fields and factories found a ready market in Buffalo, and such was the reputation of the members of the community that no other recommendation for a commodity was needed by city purchasers than the assurance that "it came from the Ebenezers." If a citizen bought a cord of wood from one of them it was sure to be a full, honest cord; if a bushel of potatoes, he got every potato to which he was entitled—and this principle was observed throughout all their dealings. Their religion was similar to that of the Quakers.

For reasons which were satisfactory to themselves, but never fully understood by those outside, the community resolved to dispose of their possessions in this vicinity and go West; and having sold out to different parties, they left in 1855 and 1867—going at different times, in detachments—and went to Iowa. At this time the number of the community had increased to about 800.

Those of our citizens who know and appreciated the merits of these worthy people, will be pleased to hear how they have been getting along in their new home, and we therefore give some interesting facts concerning them, from an article recently published in the Missouri *Republican.* They now own thirty thousand acres of beautiful land, consisting of woodland and prairie, mixed, situated on the banks of the Iowa River, about seventy miles from the Mississippi. They are known as "Amanes," and the colony has increased to about thirteen hundred. As was the case when living near us, everything in the way of property is held in common, but each family has its own separate habitation. Those who join the community contribute their property to the common stock, and if they become dissatisfied, they receive back just what they put in, without interest or wages, and leave. So property cannot well become a bone of contention, and no one can regard himself a prisoner when he is free to go where he pleases.

As heretofore, the members dress plainly, build plainly, but substantially, and are in no way ornamental. They have extensive vineyards, make and drink wine and lager-beer, but drunkenness is unknown among them. They appear to have no vices whatever, commit no crimes, and have no use for courts. There is, however, a committee of arbitration to settle minor disputes when they arise, as they sometimes do. The government is administered and the whole business of the community is supervised by a board of thirteen trustees, who are elected by the votes of all the adult population, and hold the common property. Each department of industry has its manager, who is responsible to the board of trustees by whom he is appointed.

The property they purchased was, of course, wild land, and they were obliged to commence where nature left off; but they have done wonders. They have bridged the river, made good roads, planted hedges of white willow, built a canal nearly nine miles in length, nearly parallel with the river, to supply their needed water-power; several flouring mills, woolen factories, machine-shops, starch, sugar, and vinegar manufactories, all fitted out with fine machinery made by their own machinists. They have built five villages on the tract, and two of them are stations for the Rock Island and Pacific Railroads, which come to their doors. They have good school-houses and plain churches, and two grain elevators at the railroad stations, each of a capacity for storing 80,000 bushels of grain. The children are kept at school until they are fourteen; and then they are taught a trade or agriculture, and their education is continued in night schools. English is taught, but German is the medium of communication in business and social life.

It would seem, indeed, that this colony has come nearer to the demonstration of the problem of successful "Association" than any of its predecessors. They certainly deserve all the success and happiness to which a worthy, christian, exemplary people are entitled.

Atchison's Boast as a Railroad Centre.

From the Atchison (Kansas) Champion, March 13.

Yesterday was the busiest day in our city ever known among railroad men, and we doubt if it has an equal on the Missouri River. All day long our transfer busses and transfer baggage wagons were crowded and run over with passengers and baggage to be delivered at different depots and places of destination in our city. This immense business began early in the morning by the arrival of special freight-trains from the east, west, north, and south, and the passenger trains that arrived yesterday morning before 10 o'clock, brought to our city nearly 200 passengers. This hurry and bustle was kept up all day long, every train being apparently loaded down with travelers. By noon over 600 carloads of freight had arrived in the city, and by 9 o'clock last night this number was swelled to 1,012. From 6 o'clock night before last until 6 o'clock last night, over 1,200 passengers, by actual count, had arrived in our city. Many, it is true, proceeded on their journeys, but nevertheless they chose the speedy, comfortable routes that lead them through our city, showing at once both the favorableness of our connections and accommodations and the popularity of our converging lines. The foregoing are actual facts, gathered from personal observations and from the most reliable and authentic sources. We doubt if many of our people are aware that Atchison possesses better and more convenient railroad facilities than any city in the West, if not in the country. But such is actually the case. From our city a traveller can go to New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or San Francisco, California, without leaving the train he starts on, the only change being that of stepping from one coach into another.

The Internationals.

At a meeting of the Internationalists yesterday, the Committee on Capital Punishments reported that they were opposed to the death penalty on the ground that it never effected its object, and that the leaving of the power of life and death in the hands of any individual was a relic of the old feudal and barbarous ages.

A resolution was adopted, that a committee be appointed to communicate with Castelar, the leader of the Spanish Republic, advising him instead of making an appeal for help to the Governments of other countries to make the appeal directly to the people, who would sympathize with and sustain him more readily.

The Way St. Patrick's Day Opened.

At 12:20 o'clock this morning, Patrick Farrell, residing in the rear house of No. 64 Centre-street, came running into Park Hospital with his face cut to pieces. Dr. Amabile sewed up his face, which presented the appearance of a piece of Mosaic work. From the statement of Farrell it would appear that one Wm. Thompson, living in the front house, came into Farrell's room, and a drunken fight followed, during which Thompson, seizing a pitcher, threw it at Farrell, striking him in the face, and cutting him badly. Thompson made his escape, and has not been arrested.

While waiting for a cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of consumption. Better try at once Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all coughs and colds.—*World.*

"MARRIED IN MASK," a new story by Mansfield Tracy Walworth, is commenced this morning, in the *New-York Weekly.*

TEXAS JACK, the living Scout, now performing with Buffalo Bill and Ned Buntline in the drama of the "Scouts of the Prairie," is the hero of an exciting story just commenced in the *New-York Weekly.*

THOUSANDS HAVE DIED PREMATURELY by neglecting a Cold. Coughs, Colds, and Consumption surely and quickly cured by DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 48 William-st.—*Advertisement.*

BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their large stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, &c., from No. 125 Rivington-st. to their new and elegant buildings, Nos. 433 and 435 7th-av., near 34th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Gentlemen are recommended to try the Warwick or Elmwood Collars—the best imitations of linen and most perfect-fitting collars ever worn.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Extracts.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.—*Advertisement.*

European tourists find among the higher classes no dentifrice so popular as Lyon's Tooth Tablets.—*Advertisement.*

Hats.
SPRING OPENING,
UNIQUE,
ARTISTIC,
SEASONABLE.
FULL DRESS, UNDRESS, TRAVELING, AND EVENING WEAR.
Complete and Attractive Variety.
All Tastes Suited.
Perfection our Aim.
Reasonable Accomplishment Attained.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters, 519 Broadway.

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.
DR. M. LEVETT, dentist, invites inspection of a remarkable invention, which, in conjunction with his own patent air-cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather-light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.
NO. 20 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR TIFFANY'S.

Bold Operation of Burglars.—The Louisville and Fall River Bank robberies would have been prevented had the banks been properly protected with E. Holmes' Electric Bank Protector.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Attention All.—Furniture, new styles, first class, at low prices. G. L. KELTY & CO., Broadway, near Astor-place.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIED.

BLACK.—On Friday, March 14, SARAH E., wife of Henry Black, in the 68th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning at 8½ o'clock, from the Methodist Tabernacle Church, Union-av., near Noble-st., Greenpoint.

CURTIS.—In this City, March 14, ISABELLA H., wife of S. M. Curtis and daughter of John Wilkie, Esq.
Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 213 East 14th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

ELDER.—On Saturday morning, March 15, ROSCOE G. ELDER, aged 38.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 22 Bank-st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 4 P. M.

HENRY.—At Jersey City, on Friday, March 14, Rev. JAMES V. HENRY, in the 75th year of his age.
His relatives and friends, and the clergy, are invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, on Monday, March 17, at 4 P. M.

HILLYARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 15, HENRY HILLYARD, artist, in the 71st year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 182 Quincy-st.

JENNINGS.—At his residence, near White Post, Clarke County, Va., March 4, of typhoid fever, JARVIS JENNINGS, formerly of Southport, Conn.

LONGSTREET.—On Saturday, March 15, MARGARET LONGSTREET, wife of Samuel Longstreet, aged 61 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 132 West 16th-st., on Tuesday, March 18, at 1 o'clock.

LLOYD.—At Newark, N. J., on the 13th inst., MARGARET LLOYD, in the 91st year of her age.
Her funeral will be attended from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James M. Lowerre, No. 22 Centre-st., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

LEWIS.—Very suddenly, at Newark, on Saturday, March 15, JOHN LEWIS, of Elizabeth, N. J., formerly of Derby, Conn.
Funeral to take place at 11 o'clock, Tuesday, from residence, Linden-av.

PARKER.—At Homosassa, Fla., Feb. 25, 1873, GEORGE M. PARKER, son of George W. and Emily M. Parker, aged 23 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 347 West 14th-st., Tuesday, March 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

REID.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 16, ROBERT CLARKSON REID, in his 30th year.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday at 10½ A. M.

ROBERTSON.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Saturday, March 15, SUSIE, youngest daughter of George W. and Ella Robertson, aged 3 years and 5 days.
Funeral on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1¼ P. M. Carriages will be at depot on arrival of all the morning trains from New-York.
☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

ROBERTSON.—On Friday evening, March 14, CATHARINE BROWN, wife of James W. Robertson.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Whitestone, Long Island. The boat leaves James-slip 11¼. Cars leave Hunter's Point 12 M.

SAVAGE.—On Saturday, March 15, JANE, relict of the late John Savage, aged 67 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 1,289 Broadway, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TALLMAGE.—At Poughkeepsie, Sunday, March 16, ISABELLA, wife of William H. Tallmage, and daughter of the late John B. Montgomery.
Funeral from the First Reformed Church, on Wednesday, March 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be at the depot on arrival of the 10½ train.

THURSTON.—On March 15, EDWARD CHAMPLIN THURSTON, aged 84 years.
The remains will be taken to Hudson for interment.

WEBB.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, March 14, Major S. H. WEBB, late of the United States Army.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS AND tax-payers of the Twelfth Ward will be held at Lincoln Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, March 17, at 8 o'clock, when matters of interest will be considered.
G. W. PALMER, Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE ART SALE.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF MARBLE STATUES, belonging to the estate of the late JOSEPH MOZIER, executed by this well-known American artist during the latter period of his life. The works of Mr. Mozier are too familiarly known by all Americans who have visited Rome to need any comment. Many of them adorn the homes of our wealthy inhabitants. The subjects now on sale are:
REBECCA, RIZPAH, THE PERI,
UNDINE, L'ALLEGRO,
All of the large size; and of the smaller size there are six statues, viz.:
THE WHITE LADY OF AVENEL,
IL PENSEROSO, SILENCE, UNDINE,
JEPHTHAH'S DAUGHTER,
WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH, colored.
In addition to the above are several very beautiful busts and medallions, by R. H. Park, Esq., and Byron M. Pickett; also two very elegant clocks.
The whole are now on view at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms, to be sold by auction, on SATURDAY EVENING, 22d inst.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!
The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.
PATENTS obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. All patents are published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN the week they issue. Send for pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining patents.
Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Branch Office, corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

BARTLETT'S "BOULEVARD," STREET AND PARK LAMPS; also, Torch and Key for lighting street lamps instantaneously, the same now used in New-York; are being adopted everywhere. Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Whole tickets, $25. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

NEEDLES FOR SEWING-MACHINES.—General depot established at BARTLETT'S 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale held in Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 15, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., was quite largely attended, and, as reported, property to the value of $94,140 was disposed of, full particulars concerning which, with names of purchasers, will be found below, in the summary annexed:

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

During the past week the market has been active, and evidence of real strength has been shown, nearly all the auctions held having been attended with success, and a large variety of real estate disposed of; in fact, private sales have been few in number, and the main interest has been centred in the Exchange transactions. As is the case, however, in all the sales recently consummated, lots with a speculative value have sold at better figures than improved property. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, March 15, reaches the large sum of $750,975, as against $389,450, the figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, March 8. This aggregate for a general business is large, for, while several interesting auctions have been held, full details concerning which have been noted each day, no single auction involving the sale of an extensive list of property has attracted public attention. The public sales of Brooklyn real estate have also been numerous, and property located in that city has been sold at auction during the week to the value of $289,000, the most important sale being that conducted by Cole & Murphy on Tuesday, March 11, when for 250 lots, with some improved property, the sum of about $180,000 was realized.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED SALES.

During the present week auction sales will be held as follows, at which real estate as noted will be offered for sale:

To-day, (Monday,) March 17.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Luke A. Lockwood, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and lot No. 411 East Seventeenth-street, north side, 169 feet east of First-avenue, lot 25 by 92. Also Supreme Court sale, Geo. S. Sedgwick, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick store and lease of lot No. 205 Fulton-street, north side, between Church and Greenwich streets, lot 24.11 by 82.2, store nearly covers same, and now rented at a rate of $3,400, lease from Trinity Church expiring May 1, 1874, with renewal covenants, ground rent $1,000 per annum.

By James M. Miller, at Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Sixty-second-street, south side, 88.9 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 18.9 by 100.5.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) March 18.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at Exchange, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Hannah Frye, deceased, of the three-story brick-front house and lot situate on the south side of West Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and known as No. 126; house about 30 feet deep; lot 25 by 100.4. Also, public auction sales of the following City property: The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the north side of West Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, No. 141; lot 20 by 98.9. The lot of land, together with the two six-story brick and the three-story and basement frame houses thereon, situate on the southerly side of Hamilton-street, between Catharine and Market streets, No. 10. This property is well sewered, and has Croton water; lot 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, with gore lot adjoining on west side, 25.9 by 100; and three lots, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, commencing 100 feet west of Third-avenue; each 20 by 100.11.

By Joseph McGuire, at Exchange, public auction sale of the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house with extension, and lot, No. 132 West Twenty-seventh-street, south side, 380 feet west of Sixth-avenue; lot 20 by 98.9. Also, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of the three seven-story brick houses and plot of ground Nos. 44, 46, and 48 New-Bowery, west side, near James street, known as the Grant House; plot in size 75.10 by 22 by 52 by 79. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Post, Esq., referee, of two lots on West Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, together forming a plot in size 25.7 by 161 by 25 by 166.6. Also, similar sale, David D. Terry, Esq., referee, of four lots, with buildings, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, south side, 80 feet east of Third-avenue; lots each 25 by 100.

By James M. Miller, at Exchange, public auction sale of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, south side, 125 feet east of Twelfth-avenue, and one lot, 25 by 98, on West One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, north side, 300 feet west of Ninth-avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of one lot, 16.8 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, south side, 510 feet west of Fifth-avenue, and three lots, each 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at Exchange, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 48 West Eleventh-street, south side, about 345 feet west of University-place. House 25 by 50, with extension 18 by 30; lot 25 by 92.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Exchange, executor's sale, by order of executors of the estate of Robert Martin, deceased, of the three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 120 West Forty-seventh-street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Lot 18.9 by ½ block.

By Wm. Kennelly, at Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, of one lot, with building, on South Fifth-avenue, west side, 170 feet north of Prince-street. Lot 25 by 75.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of the six three-story Philadelphia brick-front stores, dwellings, and lots, Nos. 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, and 338 Court-street, Brooklyn, west side, 18.2 feet south of Sackett-street; buildings 42 feet deep, lots each 18.2 by 80. Also, the three-story and basement frame house and lot No. 107 Willow-street, Brooklyn, in between Pierrepont and Clark streets. House, in size, 24.7 by 45.7; lot 35.6 by 100.

Wednesday, March 19.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at Exchange, public auction sale of the two three-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses and lots Nos. 2 and 4 Mitchell-place, (East Forty-ninth-street,) near First-avenue, houses each 50 feet deep, lots 18.6 by 80.10.

By William Kennelly, at Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., referee, of the premises No. 53 Suffolk-street, west side, between Grand and Broome streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a two-story and basement frame house upon the front thereof, and a three-story and basement brick house in rear. Also, similar sale, M. V. Daniel, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Seventy-sixth-street, south side, 375 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 25 by 102.2. Also, similar sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, a house with lease of lot, situate on East Eighteenth-street, north side, 156 feet east of First-avenue, lot 20 by 92; lease for twenty years from May 1, 1870; ground rent $170 per annum.

By James M. Miller, at Exchange, executors' sale of the three-story high-stoop brick (with marble trimmings) house and lot No. 244 East Fortieth-street, south side, 133 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 24 by 98.9. Also, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 389 East Fourth-street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of two houses and lots on East Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 218 feet east of Lexington-avenue.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward T. Bartlett, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, north side, 168 feet west of Avenue A.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of nine valuable pieces of business property situate on Atlantic avenue, in the city named, as follows: Nos. 223 and 225 Atlantic-avenue, north side, 123 feet east of Court-street, a four-story brick store, 70 feet deep, with lot 27.3 by 89; No. 227 Atlantic-avenue, adjoining above, a three-story brick store, with lot 25 by 90; No. 316 Atlantic-avenue, south side, between Smith and Hoyt streets, a five-story brick store and dwelling, 60 feet deep, with lot 25 by 90; Nos. 328, 330, and 332 Atlantic-avenue, south side, between same streets above named, three four-story brick stores, dwellings, and lots, latter each 20 by 90; No. 485 Atlantic-avenue, north side, 230 feet north of Nevins-street, a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 20 by 90; No. 510 Atlantic-avenue, south side, 125 feet west of Third-avenue, a two-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 80, and No. 680 Atlantic-avenue, south side, near Sixth-avenue, a house, with lot 24.3 by about 42. Mr. Johnson will also offer at public auction, by order of Edwin C. Litchfield, Esq., and others, the following extensive list of choice building lots, 122 in number, all admirably located on leading thoroughfares of Brooklyn: Ninth-avenue and First-street, north corner, three full lots, fronting on Park; First-street, north-east side, 100 feet north-west from Ninth-avenue, eight full-sized lots, adjoining the above; Eighth-avenue and Douglass-street, south-west corner, six lots, all fronting Eighth-avenue; Third-street, south-east corner of Sixth-avenue, six choice lots; Third-street, south-west side, 220 feet west of Seventh-avenue, eight full-sized lots, 25 by 100, adjoining brown-stone houses; Fourth-street, eight lots, 25 by 90, in rear of the above; Sixth-avenue, corner of Second-street, six lots; Seventh-avenue, east side, 25 feet north-east of Sackett-street, three full lots; Union-street, south-west side, 400 feet from Eighth-avenue, two lots, 25 by 90; President-street, north-east side, 292 feet from Eighth-avenue, two full lots; Eighth-avenue and First-street, south-west corner, six lots fronting on Eighth-avenue; Seventh-avenue, west side, entire front between First and Second streets, making eight full-width lots; First-street, south-west side, in rear of above, four lots; Second-street, north-east side, in rear of Seventh-avenue lots, four lots; Sixth-avenue and President-street, north-west corner, five lots, all fronting on Sixth-avenue; Sixth-avenue, north-west side, entire front between Carroll and President streets; also sixteen splendid lots in the rear of above, on President and Carroll streets; Fifth-avenue and Second-street, south-east corner, six lots, all fronting Fifth-avenue; also, in rear of above, four lots on Second-street, and Second-street, nine lots between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., at White Plains, Westchester County, on the property, at 12 M., Supreme Court partition sale, Robert Cochran, Esq., referee, of a farm containing 83 acres of land, known as the Dean farm, situate on Westchester-avenue, within a mile of the village of White Plains.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 3 o'clock, the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 180 York-street, Jersey City; house 22 by 32; lot 25 by 100.

Thursday, March 20.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at Exchange, public auction sale of thirty-three extremely desirable up-town lots, located in the immediate vicinity of Central and Morning Side Parks, viz: Four lots, each 25 by 95, New-avenue, east side, south-east corner One Hundred and Eighth-street, with three lots, each 25 by 100.11, in rear, fronting on One Hundred and Eighth-street; five lots, each 25 by 75, New-avenue, west side, north-west corner One Hundred and Ninth-street, with gore lot in rear, fronting on street; four lots, each 25 by 95, Morning Side-avenue, east side, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, with three lots, each 25 by 100.11, in rear, fronting on street; three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, south side, 225 feet west of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, and eleven lots and gores, comprising the entire block bounded by Avenue St. Nicholas, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred Twenty-third streets.

By Joseph McGuire, at Exchange, executors' sale by order of the executors of the estate of Bryan McCahill, deceased, of the following improved City real estate: No. 149 East Forty-ninth-street, north side, 218.11 feet west of Third-avenue, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house with lot, 18.3 by 100.5; Nos. 723 and 725 East Eleventh-street and No. 13 Dry-dock-street, a plot of ground in size 42.5 by about 86, and three brick houses on same on the north-west corner of East Eleventh and Dry-dock streets; Nos. 727 East Eleventh-street, and No. 14 Dry-dock-street, a lot 24.2 by 103.7, with two houses on same on the north-east corner of East Eleventh and Dry-dock streets, opposite above; No. 380 Second-avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-second-street, a lot 24.11 by 100, with two five-story brick houses with stores thereon; Nos. 381 and 383 Second-avenue, north-west corner Twenty-second-street, opposite above, two lots together, in size 49 by about 64, with two four-story brick buildings thereon, and No. 243 East Twenty-second-street north side, about 64 feet west of Second-avenue, in rear of above, a lot 18 by 74.9, with a five-story brick house with store on same. Mr. McGuire will also offer at public auction the following property: No. 961 Second-avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-first-street, a three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with lot, 20.5 by 80; one lot, 22.6 by 83, situate on the south-west corner of Avenue C and East Ninth-street, a four-story brick house on corner and a three-story brick house in rear, fronting on street; premises No. 418 East Fifty-third-street, north side, 224 feet east of First-avenue; a lot, 20 by 100.5, with three-story and basement frame house thereon; and premises No. 420 East Fifty-third-street, adjoining above, a lot same size as above, with a similar house and a two-story brick stable thereon. All these sales are announced as absolute and peremptory.

By Wm. Kennelly, at Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, of three lots, together, forming a plot in size 75.6 by 113.8 by 82.8 by 96.3, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street, with one lot, 25 by 84.8, in rear, fronting on street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Exchange, public auction sales of Brooklyn real estate, namely, No. 295 Ninth-street, north side, 124 feet west of Fifth-avenue, a lot 30.6 by 80, with two story attic and basement frame house on same; No. 180 Tenth-street, south side, 130 feet east of Third-avenue, a lot 20 by 100, with house similar to above thereon, and No. 593 Carroll-street, west side, 212 feet west of Fifth-avenue, a plot 78 2 by 100, with a two-story frame house, a cottage and a stable on same.

Friday, March 21.

By Joseph McGuire, at Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Post, Esq., referee, of a five story brick tenement house and lot on Delancey-street, north side, 25 feet west of Pitt-street, lot 25 by 75.

By Winans & Garrettson, at Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. B. Goldschmidt, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Forty-third-street, south side, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, lot 25 by 100.

By James M. Miller, at Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. M. Howard, Esq., referee, of the store and lot, No. 190 Church-street, lot 26.2 by 75.

For *Saturday, March 22,* no sales are as yet announced.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, March 15, 1873.

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot, on corner Park-av. and Sanford-st.; Andrew Persons	$600
1 lot, on Park-av., adjoining; John Farrell	500
3 lots, on Park-av., adjoining; John Farrell	1,500
2 lots, on Sanford-st., adjoining; John Farrell	1,000
1 lot, on Sanford-st., adjoining; John Farrell	460
2 lots, on Sanford-st., adjoining; John Farrell	910
1 house and lot, No. 429 Monroe-st., near Throop-av.; D. A. Lamkin	2,925
1 house and lot No. 302 Bond-st., near Union-av.; John Farrell	5,975
2 houses and lots, Nos. 298 and 300 Bond-st., near Union-av.; John Farrell	11,420
4 lots, on St. Marks-av., near Underhill-av.; Alfred Burt	5,900
1 house and lot, on Franklin-av., near Van Buren-st.; Alfred Burt	2,950

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 14.

Boulevard, n. e. corner 63d-st., irregular	$75,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 67.1 ft. e. of Eldridge-st., 23.1 x80	18,000
West-st., n. w. corner Bethune-st., 140x400; West-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Bethune-st., irregular	300,000
10th-st., n. s., 168 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x¼ block	11,600
11th-st., n. s., 230.3 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20.1x103.3	25,000
17th-st., n. s., 312 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23.2x92	22,600
25th-st., s. s., 180.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 44.6x81.9	47,000
26th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	12,300
30th-st., n. s., 129.10 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x98.9	50,000
36th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	20,000
53d-st., n. s., 625 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x69.2x25x65.8	3,700
57th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d-av., 15x100.5	12,000
57th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100.5	40,000
58th-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	16,300
76th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x102.2	6,000
81st-st., n. s., 256.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.10x102.2	7,000
85th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x102.2	28,000
90th-st., n. w. corner Madison-av., 11.1x100.8; 90th-st., n. w. corner Madison-av., 62.3x100.8	45,600
135th-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 400x99.11	36,000
135th-st., s. s., 485 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	4,500
138th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11; 139th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	12,000
3d-av., s. w. corner 127th-st., 49.11x100	50,000
4th-av., n. e. corner 114th-st., 100.10x130	15,500
5th-av., n. e. corner 116th-st., 100.10x110	58,750
8th-av., n. e. corner 129th-st., 49.11x100	16,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FORT WASHINGTON.

A handsome new residence, containing all modern improvements, for sale, on the Heights of Fort Washington, 189th-st., (near the residence of James Gordon Bennett,) together with over thirty-one lots. The property fronts on the Boulevard. Price $110,000. The new furniture for sale cheap. Other desirable property might be taken in part payment. Apply immediately to POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren-st., one door from Broadway.

SUNKEN LOTS.

We offer for sale a large quantity of earth and rock suitable for filling City lots and streets.

The material is situated on the line of the 4th-av. improvement, between 48th-st. an Harlem River.

Proposals will be received for delivering at the point of excavation, or at such other point as may be required.

DILLON, CLYDE & CO., Contractors, No. 58 East 87th-st.

FOR SALE—26½ ACRES OF LAND IN THE TWELFTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT INWOOD.—Magnificently located; on one side the Hudson River, and bounded on the other side by Broadway, or Kingsbridge-road; the new boulevard runs through the property, making a large number of fine building sites, with unsurpassed view of the river, &c.

Further information can be had of GEO. C. FLINT, No. 396 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY basement and subcellar brown-stone-front house and lot on West 53d-st., near 5th-av.; basement and back-parlor finished in fine walnut; front parlor and mirrors entire rosewood.

For permits and further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and subcellar brick house and lot on West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; house in good order; size, 22.6x60; lot, 98.9.

For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, No. 150 West 34th st., near Broadway; full size, in good order. For further particulars and permits, apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, three cheap frame and three first-class, brown-stone front houses, in the best location in Brooklyn; having to take the above for debt, will sell cheap. Inquire of WM. E. CHAPMAN, in the brick-yard, foot of Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE FOR $13,000—A NICE brown-stone house, all modern improvements, 20x45, full lot, on 84th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; convenient to boat and cars; lots in the rear if desired. Apply to owner, No. 112 East 40th-st., from 9 to 12, or after 6.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house, on the north side of 74th-st., third house west of Madison-av.; size 25x60, lot 102; finished in hard wood in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE OR TO lease on 30th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av.; also, three on Gansevoort-st., near West-st.; also, a lot on 51st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to owner, No. 240 West 55th-st.; or, between 2 and 3, at No. 103 Fulton-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ELEGANT HOUSES on north side of 121st-st., near steam-boat landing; houses new; all modern improvements; boats leave for Fulton and Peck-slip every half hour; very convenient to gentlemen doing business down-town. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—(PRIVATE family)—A desirable four-story full-size house and lot, high-basement brown-stone house, in perfect order, with modern improvements, on West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE—THE FOUR-story English basement brown-stone house, on West 34th-st., with stable on 33d-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., at a bargain. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 48TH-ST., WEST OF AND near 5th-av., a four-story first-class stone front modern and complete dwelling; College lease about fourteen years to run on first term, at $350 per annum. Price, $60,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVENTY PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE on the splendid Prospect Park lots, to be sold by order of Edwin C. Litchfield. Esq., and others on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, French roof, No. 106 Willow-st., Brooklyn; fine lot and location; house well built. Apply to J. N. KALLY, No. 202 Montague-st.

$21,500 WILL BUY ON EASY terms, a handsome new three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on Murray Hill. Apply to A. KENNEDY, Builder, No. 554 3d-av.

A SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, modern improvements; 18th-st., near 2d-av; price, $14,000; terms easy. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK house, modern improvements, 2d-av., near 20th-st. Price $18,000. Terms easy. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A FEW ELEGANT DWELLINGS, OF extra width and depth, for sale, close to 5th-av., on 62d, 57th, 56th, 53d, 48th, 40th, and 32d sts., at reasonable prices. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—HOUSE and stable; house is frescoed throughout, and in complete and elegant order; lot 25x120. CHAS. E. WHITE, No. 150 Broadway.

A FINE FIVE-STORY BROWN-stone store, No. 88 Murray-st., for sale very cheap. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 215 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT, CONSOLIDATION, THE GREAT BRIDGE.

All of which will be accomplished in a short time, must cause Brooklyn property to appreciate in value 100 per cent. in a few years. The best offering of vacant lots ever placed in the market will be made by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at No. 399 Fulton-st., opposite Kings County Court-house. Send for a map to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-story high-basement sub-cellar brick house, with modern improvements, 25x46x102, on Willow-st., Brooklyn, short distance from Wall-st. Ferry. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE BUYERS ATTEND JERE. JOHNSON, JR's. great sale of Prospect Park lots, to be made by order of Edwin C. Litchfield, Esq., and others, next WEDNESDAY, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT PROSPECT PARK SALE.

By order of Edwin C. Litchfield, Esq., and others, to take place on WEDNESDAY, March 19, is the general topic of conversation among real estate buyers. Send for a map to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN in Jersey City.—To be sold at auction, WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, rain or shine, the neat three-story brick-basement high-stoop house No. 180 York-st., Jersey City, 22x32, twelve large rooms, with lot 25x100; beautiful location; six minutes' walk from Courtlandt and Desbrosses Ferries; easy terms; only twenty-five per cent. cash, balance on mortgage. For permits apply to H. E. DRESSER, No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, or J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Rapid Transit

ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

PILLOT PARK PROPERTY, ORANGE, N. J.

For sale two new and charming first-class villas and stables on Gregory-av., just completed, and replete with all the conveniences of city houses, together with one or more acres of land, as may be desired. The neighborhood is first-class, and will be so maintained.

Also,

The mansion, containing forty rooms, with ten to fifteen acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, with cold and hot graperies and green-house. Terms easy, and possession immediate. For further particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, or Orange, N. J., near Main depot.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY VILLAS AND villa sites, fronting on the Sound, at Eastchester Bay. The buildings are new, having been erected during the past season, are conveniently arranged, and handsome in design. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of surrounding scenery, while affording ample opportunities for boating, sailing, fishing, and bathing. The land has been laid out in park style, and will only be deeded to such as will engage not to erect nuisances or obstructions. The prices are moderate and terms easy, so as to enable a family of moderate means to enjoy a delightful home within easy distance of the City. The new Portchester Railroad, to be completed in April, will have a station within fifteen minutes of the property. Plans and views can be seen at the office of P. LORILLARD & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., where full information will be obtained.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN the finest part of Pittsfield, Mass., very central, two stories high, with an L and French roof. Grounds handsomely laid out, and well stocked with choice fruit-trees. The House is lighted by gas, heated by steam, and replete with all modern conveniences. A good barn on the premises. Built for the owner's occupancy, in the best manner, at a cost, including the lot, of $26,500; nothing desirable for a home in beautiful Berkshire is wanting. On account of the owner's removal the property will be sold at cost. Terms easy. Pittsfield is one and a half hours from Albany and but five or six from New-York. Apply to J. N. DUNHAM & CO., Pittsfield, Mass.

If not sold it will be rented as a furnished house for three or four months from June 1, at $250 per month.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, for the season, at Bayside, Long Island, the residence of the late S. T. Nicols, delightfully located on the Bay; a very elegant and fully-furnished Summer residence and out-buildings, situated on the Bay and overlooking the Sound and surrounding country; house contains all the modern improvements; lawn, garden, shade and fruit trees, &c., &c.

ALSO, FOR SALE, FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCE, adjoining the above, about twenty-four acres of ground, commanding fine views and easy of access, and well adapted to be divided into villa sites; accessible by railroad from Hunter's Point several times a day. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

The Providence Orphan Asylum and Hospital, of Burlington, offer for sale their splendid six-acre lot, adjoining M. Davis and Howard's ground, on Tuttle-st. Address Box No. 882, Burlington, Vt.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR MONROE, Orange County, N. Y., on the Erie Railway.—This farm is situated about a mile south-west from the depot, on the northern shore of the beautiful Round Lake; it contains about sixty-two acres, which, with the exception of a small wood lot, is in a good state of cultivation; the place has a frontage on the lake of about forty rods, is well watered, and is suitable for a country residence or boarding-house. For terms and further particulars apply to the owner, WILLIAM A. SEAMAN, Monroe, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM, thirty-five acres, south side Staten Island, fronting on the sea shore, with water right, fishing, yachting, and boating at the door; large dwelling, barn, ice-house, &c.; fruit in great abundance; depot near; price $20,000; one half on mortgage; or will accept tenement or other City property in exchange; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—TO HOTEL KEEPERS—A large first-class hotel at Greenwich, Conn., containing ninety rooms and three large stores; all modern improvements; with large livery stable and about three acres of land; for sale or exchange for good tenement property, and will give some cash, or will rent to a good party. Further particulars with JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—FOR sale—A desirable residence, with thirty-six acres of land, just outside the city limits, one and one-half miles from the Court-house; buildings new, large, and first-class; location high and sightly; fruit abundant; everything attractive; price reasonable. Address EDWARD MERRITT, Poughkeepsie, or refers to R. P. MERRITT, No. 97 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—LOT, 160x300 feet; 5 minutes' walk from depot, with cottage house, fifteen rooms; aqueduct water through house; fine laundry, with stationary tubs; gas-pipes in house; ice-house filled; large and small fruits; furniture if desired; terms easy.

H. W. FORD, National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AT RYE, N. Y., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and within three quarters of a mile of the station, a beautiful Swiss Cottage of eight rooms, with six acres of land, a part of which is laid out in garden and orchard; a good barn and other out-buildings on the premises. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 58 Cliff-st., New-York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—ELEGANT residence; first-class location; house contains sixteen rooms; stable and out-buildings; large lot; all kinds of fruit and shade; seven minutes' walk from depot; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of GEORGE A. MARSH, opposite depot, or A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—GREENPOINT, A THREE-story and basement brick dwelling, all improvements, 25x60x100, with or without two adjoining lots, 25x100 each, in the finest location, five minutes from Tenth and Twenty-third-street ferries; a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to D. B. TREADWELL, No. 79 Greenpoint-av.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—At a bargain, a very desirably located country-seat: good house, eleven rooms, bath, hot and cold water, with three or twenty acres; fruit and shade trees, ice-house, &c., &c., with furniture and horses, carriages, &c., &c., if desired. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—VERY DESIRABLE house for sale cheap; twelve rooms, water, bath, gas, steam heater, sandy soil, perfectly dry cellar, about four City lots, plenty fruit, boating and fishing, five minutes' walk from main depot. Address OWNER, Box No. 4,475 Post-office, New-York.

SUMPWAMS HOTEL, BABYLON, For Sale on Easy Terms.—Accommodations for one hundred boarders; furniture if desired; everything in good condition. For further particulars, apply to JOHN CLAYBROOK, No. 90 Water-st., New-York, or to Messrs. ROBBINS & CARLL, Babylon.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.

Residences at prices ranging from $8,000 to $50,000; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Apply to S. D. CONDIT, Brick Church Station, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—One mile from depot, a new two-story gothic house, 28x30x16x22, hard finish, marble mantels, high ground; three and a half acres ground; plenty fruit and excellent water, and very healthy location. Price $9,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange for improved or unimproved property. —A house and ground at East Orange, near depot, worth $11,000. To let if not sold. Apply, between 12 and 1, to M. H. MEYER, No. 57 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY fine grazing farm of 213 acres in Livingston County, near Geneseo, in this State; will be exchanged for property in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to Post-office Box No. 1,676 New-York.

AT RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON.—FOR sale or to let, furnished house containing seventeen rooms, all the conveniences of a city house, with suitable out-buildings, garden, &c. For particulars, inquire of A. G. HYDE, Nos. 52 and 54 Walker-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND at Milburn, N. J., one hour from New-York, suitable for laying out in villa plots; $300 per acre; location high and healthy; splendid views. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, 100 acres of land, most desirably located, with good buildings, and in a high state of cultivation. Apply to owner, CHARLES P. PERSUHN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, NEAR Passaic, N. J., an elegant place of twenty-two acres, with fine house and out-buildings; will be sold for less than value, or exchanged for City property. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ONE OF the finest places on Shrewsbury River, south of Red Bank. Boating, bathing, and fishing. For particulars apply to IRA O. MILLER, Room No. 8, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMmediately, two lots, 50x100, at Chatham, N. J.; price, $300, part cash. Address O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS; 25 miles; house and four or thirty acres. C. H. GREEN, Nyack.

FOR SALE.—FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, at Westfield, N. J.; good buildings; cheap if sold at once. Inquire at No. 2 Burling-slip, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.

Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The property of H. L. Atherton, Esq., at Riverdale, 388 lots, comprising the land on Riverdale, River, and Palisade avenues; laid out in 5 plots, and 11 plots on Broadway and the old post-road.

One of the plots on River-av., includes the house, stable, and outbuildings and 29 lots. The house has gas, water, burglar-alarm, and all modern improvements, and is in excellent order for immediate occupation.

Two plots on Palisade-av., one on River-av., and one on Riverdale-av., have fine river views; trees set out, and are ready for immediate improvement.

Also, one eleventh of an undivided interest in the dock and water-right at Riverdale Station.

Also, two houses on the old Post Road, with large plots, and several villa plots on Broadway, beautifully situated, with fine trees, and near the Boston and New-York Railroad Company Building. Distance thirty-six minutes to 30th-st. or 42d-st., and by elevated railroad one hour to Wall-st. Full particulars and permits to see the house can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON 49TH, 32D, 11TH, AND DRY-DOCK STS., and 2D-AV. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Thomas J. McCahill and James Brady, executors of the estate of Bryan McCahill, deceased, the following desirably located property:

No. 380 SECOND-AVENUE.—The lot with the two five-story and cellar-brick houses (with stores) thereon.

NOS. 381 AND 383 SECOND-AVENUE.—The lots of land with the four-story brick building thereon (with stores.)

NO. 243 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—The lot with the five-story brick house thereon (with store.)

NOS. 723 AND 725 EAST ELEVENTH-STREET, AND NO. 13 DRY-DOCK-STREET.—The lots with the three brick houses thereon.

NO. 727 EAST ELEVENTH-STREET, AND NO. 14 DRY DOCK-STREET.—The lot of land with the two houses thereon.

NO. 149 EAST FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot. House has modern improvements.

Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply at the office of THOMAS J. MCCAHILL, No. 9 Pine-st., or to B. F. MCCAHILL, No. 788 3d-av., near 49th-st.

Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY, NO. 10 HAMILTON-ST., AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

HAMILTON-STREET—The lot of land, together with the two-story brick and the three-story and basement frame houses thereon, situate on the southerly side of Hamilton-st., between Catharine and Market sts., and known as No. 10 Hamilton-st. This property is well sewered, and has Croton water. Lot, 25x100, with gore lot on side, 25x30 feet. Title perfect.

Terms of sale: 10 per cent. on day of sale, 30 per cent. on delivery of deed; $10,000 can remain on a first mortgage for five years, the balance to remain as a second mortgage, $500 to be paid every six months until all is paid.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 126 WEST 45TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Hannah Frye, deceased.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET—The three-story brick front house and lot, situate on the south side of West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 126. The house is about 32 feet deep, and contains modern improvements. Lot 25x100.4.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 141 WEST 36TH-ST., AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of West 36th-st., and known as No. 141; house contains modern improvements; lot 20x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 112TH-ST., AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET—Three lots, situate on the north side of 112th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., each 20x100.11.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY W. JACKSON and Rachel L., his wife, William O. Jackson, and Frederick H. Jackson against ELIZABETH S. JACKSON, Sarah Catharine Jackson, Abram Valentines Williams Jackson, Eliza Hearn Jackson, and George A. Hearn and Greenleaf K. Sheridan as trustees, under the last will and testament of David S. Jackson, Junior, deceased.—In pursuance of a judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of February, 1873, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Muller, Wilkins, & Co., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, the following described premises:

FIRST PARCEL.—All that certain house and lot of land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north-westerly side of Irving-place, distant thirty-eight feet south-westwardly from the south-westerly corner of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, and running thence north-westwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, partly through the centre of a party-wall, as far as the same extends, and in a line in continuation thereof, sixty feet; thence south-westwardly on a line parallel with Irving-place, nineteen feet; thence south-eastwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, sixty feet to the north-westerly side of Irving-place, and thence north-eastwardly along the same, nineteen feet, to the point of beginning. The house erected on the said lot of land being known by the number 45, (forty-five,) in Irving-place, aforesaid.

SECOND PARCEL.—And also all that certain house and lot of land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north-westerly side of Irving-place, distant fifty-seven feet south-westwardly from the south-westerly corner of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, and running thence north-westwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, seventy-two feet; thence south-westwardly on a line parallel with Irving-place twenty-four feet; thence south-eastwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, seventy-two feet, to the north-westerly side of Irving-place, and thence north-eastwardly along the same, twenty-four feet to the point of beginning. The house erected on the said lot of land being known by the number 43 (forty-three,) in Irving-place, aforesaid.

And also all the privileges of light and air, and other privileges, reserved in and by a certain deed from David S. Jackson to Edward B. Wesley, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,057, of Cons., page 578, of and in a certain parcel of land, adjoining the last described lot of land, on the north-westerly side of the western-most corner thereof, containing twelve feet in width and eight feet in depth.

THIRD PARCEL.—And also all those certain lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York which taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the north-easterly corner of the Drive or Boulevard and One Hundredth-street, and running thence north-eastwardly along the south-easterly side of the Boulevard fifty-one feet ten inches; thence south-eastwardly, on a line parallel with One Hundredth-street, two hundred and twenty-five feet eight inches to a line forming the centre line of the old Bloomingdale road, now closed; thence south-westwardly, along the said centre line, fifty-one feet ten inches to the north-easterly side of One Hundredth-street; and thence north-westwardly, along the same, two hundred and twenty-four feet nine and a half inches, to the point of beginning. And also the one-half part of One Hundredth-street, lying adjacent and opposite to the said lots of land, to the centre of the said street.

FOURTH PARCEL.—And also all those certain lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at the south-easterly corner of the Drive or Boulevard and One Hundredth-street, and running thence south-westwardly, along the south-westerly side of One Hundredth-street, two hundred and twenty-three feet and a half inches, to a line forming the centre line of the old Bloomingdale road; thence south-westwardly along the said centre line, fifty-five feet; thence north-westwardly, on a straight line, to a point on the south-easterly side of the Boulevard, distant forty-six feet nine inches along the same, south-westwardly from the point of beginning, two hundred and twenty-one feet four inches, and thence north-eastwardly, along the south-easterly side of the Boulevard, forty-six feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. And also the one-half part of One Hundredth-street lying adjacent and opposite to the said lots of land, to the centre of the said street.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1873. ALBON P. MAN, Referee, No. 56 Wall-st.

S. F. COWDREY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 67 Wall-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, Jersey City.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The homestead of the late Moses Taylor will be sold at public sale, THURSDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.: Eight acres and large one and a half story stone-house, with extension, in good repair; thirteen rooms, barn, and sheds; all kinds of fruit; ample shade; one and a quarter miles from Norwood, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; one hour from City; take 1½ P. M. train, foot Chambers-st.; conveyance from station; terms at sale.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.

The subscriber, administratrix of the estate of Caleb F. Hendrickson, deceased, by order of court, will sell at public vendue, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1873, on the premises, at the hour of 2 o'clock, the hotel known as Cooper Cottage, with the furniture and fixtures complete, with six acres of land.

ELIZABETH H. HENDRICKSON, Administratrix.

The 10 o'clock A. M. boat from New-York, foot of Murray-st., will reach Long Branch in time for the sale.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED.

The residence of the late Jesse W. Benedict, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City. This property occupies the entire block between 155th and 156th sts., and has a frontage on the Hudson with a commanding view both up and down the river; the house is large, and in perfect order; Croton water, gas, and every convenience and improvement; the stable is first-class; accommodation for six horses; grounds tastefully laid out with a great variety of shade trees; fountain, Summer-house, and everything requisite for an elegant residence.

For further particulars apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, Executors.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON BROADWAY, IN full view of the Hudson, to let, furnished complete, with elegant new furniture, or for sale, a beautiful French-roof house, containing all modern improvements, eight bedrooms, besides parlor, library, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, &c. House beautifully painted in fresco, and in perfect order, fine stable and carriage-house, nice grounds. Immediate possession. Photograph and particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

A COUNTRY-SEAT AT MADISON, N. J., to lease for a term of years, within ten minutes' walk of the depot, with about twenty-five acres of land; house pleasantly situated; very convenient, containing eleven rooms; fine lawn in front; shade-trees and shrubbery; good garden and orchard, with abundance of fruit; good stable, and other out-houses; ice-house filled; excellent well of water. Apply to GEORGE POMEROY, Madison, N. J.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR LESS, from May 1, during the absence of the proprietor in Europe, the house No. 136 West 46th-st., 15x55 feet; five bed-chambers, bath-room, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, &c., ELEGANTLY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT. Terms moderate for a careful tenant. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY PLACE NORTH OF and within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, on the Hudson; the house commands a good view of the river, is nicely furnished and in complete order; there is an excellent carriage-house and stable on the place; a large and full ice house; a good garden and ample lawns. For further information apply at No. 114 5th-av., New-York.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., TWENTY-three minutes from New-York, fifty trains daily, a gentleman's residence, furnished or unfurnished, fronting the river, spacious mansion, fifteen rooms, three acres of land, handsomely shaded, coach-house, stable, and abundance of fruit, $2,000.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET AT GARDEN CITY, HEMPstead, Long Island, several FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; thirty-six trains per day, via Central Railroad, Long Island, and South-side Roads; time, one hour. For particulars inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers-st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, ON WEST 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the splendid residence of a gentleman going to Europe; a first-class three-story high-stoop double house, 50x60, in complete order, and most elegantly furnished; will be rented to a first-class private family at a fair rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR THE SEAson or year, at Bridgeport, Conn., on the hill and on the banks of the river, a large commodious dwelling; fine lawns, shade and fruit trees, all necessary outbuildings, and about four acres of land; rent for the season, $1,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO 91 5TH-av.; four stories, high stoop; all modern improvements; twenty-five rooms, with billiard-room, &c.; to be seen by permit only. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, AT Kearney, within three-quarters of a mile of Newark, near the Erie Railroad, the late Walter Rutherford's place, containing about thirty acres; house newly repaired; delightfully situated; extensive prospect. Apply to GEORGE POMEROY, Madison, N. J.

TO RENT—AT KING'S BRIDGE, A CHARMing country seat, consisting of handsome house, unfurnished, containing all city conveniences; two porters' lodges, stable, and thirty acres of land a short walk from station. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—A LARGE stone house, all modern improvements; twenty-two rooms; in perfect order; large grounds; shade and fruit; good stables; location unsurpassed; ten minutes from station. Apply to WALTER E. SMITH, corner of Maine and Cone sts., Orange.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK house, No. 9 Great Jones-st., for a term of one or two years, at $2,500 per year. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, THE very desirable four-story high-stoop house, No. 40 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; It is 27.6x60 feet. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 48 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

TO RENT ON SOUTH SIDE OF 152d-st.—The house and five lots of ground, now vacant, second house from river; rent $1,100. Inquire of MARTIN KELLY, at "River House," or of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED HOUSES to let, in 49th-st., near 5th-av.; East 46th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; Madison-av., &c. COL. W. J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone-front house No. 23 West 48th-st. For permits and full particulars apply to N. ABBOTT, No. 48 Pine-st.

A NICE TRUCK FARM, THIRTY-ONE acres, within a mile of Flushing Village; may be bought at a bargain. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, Flushing, Long Island.

TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN FLUSHing Village; may be bought on very advantageous terms; price $7,500 and $9,000. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, Flushing.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

TO RENT.

Three splendid carpet rooms in the City of Troy, N. Y. This building was erected expressly for the sale of carpets. It has a front of 120 feet; a large skylight; high ceilings; is located on the corner of 4th and Fulton streets. Flagg, King & Co.'s lease will expire on the 1st of May next, when possession can be had. Inquire of J. S. HAKES, No. 48 4th-st., Troy, N. Y.

P. S.—Mr. NUTTING, an active partner in purchasing and as a salesman, is anxious to find a capitalist to unite with him in continuing the carpet business.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for lease store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley-place; rent $1,200 per annum. Entire upper stories of building No. 76 6th-av., corner Waverley-place; good stand for dentistry, millinery, or dress-making; rent $700 per annum. Houses No. 46 Hudson-st. and No. 45 Thomas-st., L lot; lessee may alter to suit.

TO LET—NEAR HAMILTON FERRY, WITH or without steam power, a well lighted second floor room, 50x55 feet, with good entrance. Apply at South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, corner Summit and Van Brunt sts., South Brooklyn, or to S. EDDY & CO., Brokers, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

A—TO RENT OR LEASE—STORE AND dwelling No. 236 Hudson-st.; store level with the street and full depth of lot; suitable for furniture or other business. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of the handsome store, No. 432 Broome-st., between Broadway and Crosby-st. Apply to WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF FIRE-PROOF BUILDING NO. 82 BEEKMAN-ST., WITH OR WITHOUT POWER. INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

HOTEL TO LEASE—FACING BROADway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House; erecting; contains over 100 rooms, large stores, basements. Nos. 25 and 27 3d-av.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET—DESK ROOM, OR PART OF OFfice, first loft, No. 49 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

VALUABLE ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWer, to let in Building No. 332 2d-av., corner 22d-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1873.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

A Dividend of Ten per Cent will be paid to the creditors of the Eighth National Bank, at the office of the Receiver, No. 3 Mercer st., in the City of New-York, on and after MONDAY, March 17, 1873.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 420 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202½ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,297 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS., Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON, 70 William-st., N. Y.

UTLEY & BOWEN,

Bankers and Dealers in Investment Securities, No. 4 Wall-st., offer for Sale:

New-York and Oswego 1st Mort. Gold 7s.
New-York and Oswego Convertible 7s.
New-Jersey Mid. 1st Mort. guar. Gold 7s.
New-Jersey Mid. 2d Mort. guar. 7s.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mort. guar. Gold 7s.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City and School District Bonds, Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. Send for Price List. THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols., price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned trustees, care of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro., No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, March 21, 1873, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, March 22, 1873, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

$500 REWARD!

Mislaid or stolen, two registered United States Ten-forty Bonds, $5,000 each, Nos. 7,696 and 7,697, standing in the name of J. & W. Seligman & Co.

The public is hereby notified not to receive or negotiate same, transfer having been stopped. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the bonds to HUMBERT BROS., No. 18 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 3, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 5th day of March, 1873, it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called for the purpose of approving or not, as shall seem to them proper, a lease of the said railway, its branches and leased lines, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, then to be submitted to said stockholders for their action; and also for the purpose of acting upon a proposal to authorize the directors of said Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway to issue not exceeding five millions increased capital stock of said Company for purposes authorized by law.

In accordance with the said resolutions, notice is hereby given that a meeting of said stockholders has been called for the purpose aforesaid, and will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until the 17th day of April next.

H. B. HURLBUT, President.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

S. P. PATTERSON,	JESSE A. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	WILLIAM LAIMBEER,
ADAM W. SPIES,	TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
C. L. EVERITT,	SAMUEL WEEKS, JR.,
CHARLES J. DODGE,	JAMES L. STEWART,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,	GEORGE CARLISLE,
DENTON PERSALL,	NELSON SAMMIS,
HENRY SHIELDS,	JOHN D. LAWSON,
B. W. FLOYD,	WILLIAM R. SINEY,
A. STEWART BLACK,	R. R. STUYVESANT,
D. HENNESSY,	CHAS. L. STICKNEY,
C. B. TIMPSON,	T. A. HOWE.
AARON HARDMAN,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, S. P. PATTERSON was re-elected President and SAMUEL WILLETS Vice-President for the ensuing year.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

WANTED—AN INCOME BOND, WITH coupons attached, for $500, of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company, convertible in stock, issue of 16th September, 1867; a fair market price will be paid. Address H. BODMER & CO., Post-office Box No. 340.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $3,000,000. Road runs through a populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Connects at either end with leading Trunk Lines; is admirably located for securing large and profitable local and through business; 45 miles of track already laid; and whole length, 150 miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,800,000.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, March 20, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,800,000 of City improvement stock authorized by chapter 930 of the laws of 1869.

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for City improvement stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 11, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1873.

$5,500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM the Falls City Tobacco Bank in Louisville, Ky., the following securities, viz.: one Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, first mortgage, $1,000 bond, No. 322; ten Louisville and Portland Canal bonds, $1,000 each, No. 732 to No. 741 inclusive; maturing in 1876; eleven Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, second mortgage, $1,000 bonds, Nos. 1,020, 1,021, 1,022, 1,023, 1,340, 1,365, 1,964, 1,975, 1,976, 1,977, 1,978. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the twenty-two bonds, or $250 for each bond. The public is hereby cautioned against buying any of the above securities.

SMALLS & BACON, No. 111 Front-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen directors of the Panama Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on Monday, the 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th day of April.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—HENRY C. CROSS, No. 32 Broad-st., N. Y., member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, will buy and sell privileges on commission. Refers to Messrs. F. B. Wallace & Co., Gibson, Casanova & Co., A. W. Shepard & Co., Hill, Scott & Co., Tallcott & Sons, J. L. Brownell & Bros., and others.

NEW-YORK STATE GOLD 6s, DUE 1887, for sale GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. Assets, Ten Millions nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Books in English, French, and German.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE AND SAFE-KEEPING

For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, and OTHER PROPERTY in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible; goods received without previous notice and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to drive into interior court of warehouse, and then discharge. These establishments are the Oldest, Most Experienced, Most Extensive, and are Guarded Day and Night by private watchmen.

R. G. HARGER, 8th-av., from 33d to 34th sts.

STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS; also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE, NOS. 102 TO 114 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., built expressly for the purpose. TRUNKS, CASES and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates.

PERSONS can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.

JOHN H. MORRELL, OWNER AND PROPRIETOR.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

R. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES,

DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

Payments by Installments, if Desired.

STORAGE, STORAGE, STORAGE—For furniture, piano-fortes, glasses, &c., at BATTERSON & COOK'S Storage Rooms, 595 and 597 6th-av., 1,300 and 1,302 Broadway, corner 35th-st.; terms reasonable; twenty years' experience; also, furniture removed in the City or country. J. P. BATTERSON, H. A. COOK.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH Water-cooler.—The best meat, fruit, and ice preserver in the world; highest awards American Institute, 1867, 1869, 1871. A. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, Nos. 224 and 226 West 23d-st., New-York. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired.

A PERSON ABOUT LEAVING THE City desires to sell the entire furniture of a large four-story house; the house to let, and full of first-class boarders. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M. at No. 258 West 21st-st.

PERSONAL.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—WILLIAM KINGSLEY BABCOCK, (formerly of Taunton,) who was last seen in or about the year 1858 in Ireland, and who was reported to have died at Cork shortly afterward, but who was subsequently reported to have been in Australia, but is supposed by his friends to have gone to America, is informed that a sum of money is held at his disposal, and will be distributed among his next of kin, unless he claims the same within six months from the publication of this advertisement.

Any person who will give positive proof of the present whereabouts of the said William Kingsley Babcock, or of his death, shall receive the above reward. Apply to Messrs. BEADON & SWEET, Solicitors, Taunton, Somerset, England.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Queenstown each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, April 5, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, April 12, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 19, 10½ A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passage accommodations (lately elegantly renovated, combining safety, speed and comfort.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now do so at rates cheaper than prepaid certificates, $33 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, Grigg.....Wednesday, Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
GREECE, Thomas.....Wednesday, Mar. 26, at 9 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.....Saturday, April 5, at 10 A. M.
CASPIAN, Russell.....Saturday, April 5, at 10 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace.....Saturday, April 12, at 9 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, Bragg.....Saturday, April 5, at 11 A. M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$90, $75, and $65, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....Heliard..Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie..Saturday, April 5
VILLE DU HAVRE.....Surnont..Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE.....Daniel..Saturday, May 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75

Return tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Parthia, Wed., March 19 | Algeria, Wed., April 9.
China, Wed., March 26 | Russia, Wed., April 16.
Abyssinia, Wed., April 2 | Calabria, Sat'day, April 19.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Tuesday, Mar. 18, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 5, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 12, 4 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid Certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. R. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Inman steam-ship CITY OF ANTWERP will sail on TUESDAY, 18th March, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

JAMAILIA, Wed., Mar. 19 | OLYMPIA, Wed., Mar. 26
LAUSTRALIA, Sat., Mar. 22 | VICTORIA, Sat., Mar. 29

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route, or like tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. Pierce, Jr.....Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Mar. 26, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Pesce.....April 9, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Morgan.....April 16, at —
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. P. Freeman, April 23, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.
NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (ENG.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Liverpool, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, as follows:

LARRAD, Capt. Tuesday, March 25
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper.....Wed'day, April 23

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIEL, Capt. Bayley, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, will sail on March 20.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, E. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 61 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 22, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.
C. D. OWENS, Agent G. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Sailing Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....March 20
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....March 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana, via Nassau.) April 3
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico), April 10

For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

PEMBROKE.....April 12
GLAMORGAN.....May 9
PEMBROKE.....May 24
GLAMORGAN.....June 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin.....55 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 20.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Cavesly, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Massatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tomata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, March 18.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, March 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOOKWOOD, Saturday, March 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of the

HENRY R. MALLORY & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 24, at 10 A. M.
MERRIMAC, Capt. WEIR.....April 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

4.00 A. M.—Saratoga Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M.—Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

2.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Mountain Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls: also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAM-BOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 14 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 122 Smith-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 2½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1873.

MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
R. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH,
H. R. FRENCH,
LOUIS FRENCH, } Executors.

f3-lawóm M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the said city, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1872.

SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.

oc7-lawóm M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

HENRY B. BURTNETT,
ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT,
MARY E. BURTNETT,
Executors.

d16-lawóm M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE CLARK, No. 702 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 1872.

GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Executors.

oct9-lawóm M

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA ANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, of to John Henry Hill, attorney, as his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1872. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.

Jn5-lawóm M*

MACHINERY.

ENGINE, VACUUM-PANS, &c., FOR sale.—A superior six-column-beam engine, twenty-four-inch cylinder and seventy-two-inch stroke; made by Mandsley, Sons & Field, London. This engine is one of the finest in the country, of great strength, and well adapted for mining or heavy-factory work. One vacuum-pan, nine feet diameter; one double-bottom heater; one A sugar-mill; one crushed-sugar-mill; 150 feet five-inch shafting; 50,000 fire-bricks; —— tons bone-charcoal. Apply to

B. L. & A. STUART, No. 109 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 4, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 9:21, 6:30, 10:04, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:42 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:30, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market-Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlottenburg, Stockholm, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, State Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:35 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:45 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:55 A. M., 3:27, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 5, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:22 A. M., 2:27, 4:06, 6:36, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:15, 11:38 A. M., 3:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:56, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

(For Tearnzee by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEBB, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, (Except Sundays.) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7 and 9 P. M.—For Plainfield.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. S. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:05, and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M., 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:36, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 39th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Brooklyn Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN SCHUSTER, of Northfield, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned gives notice of his appointments as assignee of DAVID MYERS, John Elliot, Condict, Frederick F. Condict, Aaron H. Condict, Jr., Beach, and John B. Hollister, partners, comprising the firm of J. E. Condict & Co., of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon one of the partners' petition, by the District Court of said district.

N. PERRY, JR.,
Assignee, &c., No. 756 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
mh3-lawsw M*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH COLWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph Colwell, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 11th day of April, A. D., 1872.

mh10-lawsw M* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF New-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GUSTAVUS A. WIEDENMAYER and GEORGE W. WIEDENMAYER, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.
No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
mh17-lawsw M*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES P. WHITEFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fish, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James P. Whitefield, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 548 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PRIVATE SALE FOR A FEW days.—A gentleman's entire establishment; a pair of carriage-horses, short sixteen hands, very stylish; warranted sound and perfectly gentle; both fine coupé horses; will be sold together or separate; a round-front coupé, a T cart, in perfect order; both by Brewster, of Broome-st.; top buggy, by Bates; coupé harness, and saddle and bridle, by Merry, of London; light single harness, blankets, whips, &c., &c. Inquire at private stable, No. 2 East 54th-st.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS.

A set each of single, double, and tandem, new, of best quality and correct style, for sale at No. 152 East 26th-st., Lexington-av.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A FIRST-class team of heavy coach horses, stylish and sound, with carriage not much used, and desiring to sell, can find a purchaser by addressing G., Box No. 160 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU, BREWSTER make, nearly new; also, splendid pair sixteen hand horses, 15 a bargain. Apply at stable, No. 24 Lexington-av.

CASTRATING BIGGLING HORSES a specialty, by T. C. MILES. May be found at the Metropolitan Hotel a few days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the TIMES Up-Town Office, No. 548 West 22d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av., And the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, 8TH-AV., COR-ner of Madison-square.—A handsome suite of apartments, including parlor, hall, two bedrooms, and bath-room, completely furnished; will be rented on very moderate terms. Apply to Dr. E. P. FOWLER, No. 2 East 23d-st., from 7 to 9 in the evening, or before 10 in the morning.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 29th and 29th sts., New-York. AMERICAN PLAN, WITH ELEVATORS. CENTRALLY LOCATED. NEAR THE DEPOTS AND THEATRES. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870.) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers,

HOUSE RENTS.

Rents in New-York and the City of Churches—Cheap Houses Within Easy Distance of the Ferries.

The tired house-hunter, weary of fruitless searching in New-York, often casts his eyes across the rivers for relief, and looks first perhaps to Brooklyn to find a suitable residence. To many it is already a refuge from the high rents of Gotham, and it continues to attract large numbers yearly. Its property is, of course, lower in value, and its rents consequently more modest than here. But many who desire a change from the high rents of this City cannot afford to live out of it. Some are even compelled for their own advantage to confine their changes of domicile to a single ward. Ties of a political character, of place, in possession or expectancy, business connections, and, occasionally, social considerations bind a large number of New-Yorkers to certain localities. Brooklyn, however, is not a paradise of low-priced dwellings. It is pretty well advanced in its notions of the prices of houses, as well as in its improvements, which are of no inconsiderable importance. Who has not heard of Prospect Park, with its fine natural forest and charming undulating commons? Possessing far better natural advantages than Central Park, it needs so much less labor to make it a great boon to the pent-up denizens of both cities. Fort Greene has also been improved a good deal within a few years; car lines are annually on the increase, and rapid transit is now regarded as a fixed fact. And the bridge, will not that too be finished in time? This is all very gratifying to those who remember Brooklyn—the city of churches—as a village, without a jail, and with few meeting-houses; when the site of the new city hall was out of town, and all the business centered within a few blocks of Fulton Ferry. It is gratifying no less to the fortunate owner of real estate, who finds his property growing in value and importance every day. But the tenant, though sharing in a measure in those improvements, soon learns that Brooklyn real estate owners know as well as New-Yorkers how to anticipate the value of those advantages. Yet Brooklyn, unlike Manhattan Island, is free to spread itself for miles around. There is more room and a better opportunity for the erection of a moderate priced class of houses there than here. And advantage is taken of these opportunities each year. So that now one finds large numbers of small, comfortable houses within half an hour's ride of the principal ferries at comparatively reasonable prices, and within convenient distance of two or three lines of cars. The great demand is for still more convenient houses of this class; not more than ten, or at most fifteen minutes' walk from the water. Very good houses at $1,000 can be had, well located, near the ferries. Flats do not receive much favor at the hands of Brooklyn builders, for a few houses erected on that plan were found a non-paying investment.

There are some new three-story brown-stone houses in the neighborhood of Butler and Wyckoff streets and Sixth-avenue, near the park, that are expected to find tenants at $1,000. Further west in this direction, are others, but not so pleasantly located, however, ranging from $600 to $1,000. This is regarded as a "shaky" neighborhood; but some of the residents say that the reports of the prevalence of fever and ague here are exaggerated. Whatever the cause may be, it is certain that rents here are low in proportion to property valuation. Houses in the vicinity, valued at $15,000 to $20,000, are rented at $800 to $1,000; but their proximity to the park helps to advance the value put upon them. The slope, running on the line of the park, seems a most desirable neighborhood, both from the situation and class of houses going up. The drives leading to the park are very good, and many carriages are constantly passing to and fro. The question is, whether business interests will permit New-Yorkers to go so far out, and they must answer that question for themselves.

No average rent rates can well be given for residences on the Heights, for several reasons, the principal one being that the houses are not in all cases supplied with modern improvements. There are a large number of old houses on the Heights, and many frame and brick dwellings, and there are not many houses to let in that vicinity at all.

Migratory New-Yorkers look with disfavor on South Brooklyn. South and Hamilton Ferries are considered too slow, and the railroad communication, west of Atlantic-avenue, in that part of the city lying between those two ferries is regarded as altogether insufficient. Some of the poorest tenements in Brooklyn are located in this region, but there are also many pleasant streets on the hill a little way up from the ferry. "There is less poverty here," said a Brooklyn gentleman to the writer, speaking of the city generally, with a look of satisfaction on his benevolent features, "than any city in the Union." And indeed, though there are some shabby habitations near the docks, the lines of wealth and want are not so strongly marked as in New-York. The whole of South Brooklyn has been much benefited by the Park and neighboring improvements. But Brooklyn has had a "Ring," and a "Boss," as well as her elder sister, and high taxes and assessments have been made to travel rather ahead of than behind the improvements.

In the locations mentioned careful searching may result in the discovery of a desirable little house here and there more convenient to the ferries. The Eastern District still remains unexplored. Many sales have been made here of small houses, principally to New-York people, and all for occupancy by the purchasers. At half an hour's ride from the water one finds a large number of little houses at a rent ranging from $300 to $500. The cheaper places are but a few streets from the ferry, and are tenanted by those employed in the neighboring factories. First-class brick houses in the best parts of Williamsburg average close on $1,000, while $1,200 is the figure asked for brown-stone fronts. The greatest inquiry, here as elsewhere in Brooklyn, is for a class of houses ranging from $600 to $800. The ferries running to this part of Brooklyn are located on the New-York side at Roosevelt, Grand and Houston streets. A few may find cheap homes at Greenpoint, if they are willing to brave the uncertainties of communication between that point and New-York. Small houses, near the river, run from $300 up, with parts of houses in proportion.

One hour's ride from Fulton Ferry, by Fulton or Atlantic-avenue, brings you to still cheaper quarters, at East New-York. Building has gone ahead noticeably in this place within a few years, but rapid transit is needed to make it available to New-York people. A frame house of nine rooms, two story and attic, with three or four lots attached, rents there for twenty dollars a month. It is a pleasant place to reside in during the Summer months, and [illegible] for the time it takes to go there, would be of greater consequence than at present. One constable is the sole guardian of the public peace at East New-York; for being divided on the question of annexation, East New-Yorkers hesitate to come into the Brooklyn fold. But they are happy in the possession of their own post-office, their own gas company, and a local newspaper.

From all that can be gathered, the general tone of Brooklyn prices is firm. There will be no decline, the agents say, this year; and next year owners look for an advance. In view of this negative assertion, one may fairly say that there will be no noticeable advance even in the choicest places. By many Brooklyn is regarded with favor as a quiet place of residence. The people are somewhat staid and home-loving, and more social in their habits than New-Yorkers. Little moving is expected among the residents, though curiosity and a desire to see how their neighbors live induce a number of idle people to go house-hunting. To such as are at liberty to locate across the river, a visit to Brooklyn may prove of some consequence.

The Masonic Fair.

The Masonic Fair, in aid of the fund for the erection of a hall and asylum for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Masons, was opened on Saturday evening, at Apollo Hall, under the most agreeable and cheering auspices. The hall itself was but given into the possession of the directors of the movement about twelve hours before its inauguration, yet so deep is the interest it has created among all members of the Masonic fraternity, and so eager did they enter into its spirit that within that short period they succeeded in bringing the fair almost to a completion. The several stalls presented a very attractive appearance, and contained a variety of works of art, embroideries, &c. The fair was formally opened by Rt. W. E. L. Thorne, in an address in which he explained its purposes, stating that $500,000 had already been collected for the purpose, and $50,000 was all that was now needed. He delivered an earnest appeal to his brothers for active sympathy and co-operation in the movement. Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and others, also spoke in its favor.

The proceedings did not adjourn until midnight, and the proceeds of the fair have justified the hope that more than twice the amount needed will be realised. During the continuance of the fair, many additions will be made to its attractions, and it is confidently expected that as the fair progresses the public interest will increase so as to render it the most successful charitable enterprise of the season.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

An Unusually Large Number—Incendiarism in Yorkville.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the third floor of the five-story brick building, Nos. 17 and 19 Bowery, as alluded to in yesterday's TIMES. The place is an extensive double building, with a frontage of 50 feet on the Bowery, and over 100 feet deep. The flames were first seen in the rear of the building, and the firemen, although very promptly on hand, experienced difficulty in reaching the flames, owing to the height of the structure and want of proper access to the rear. The flames extended to the fourth and fifth floors, and before they could be extinguished the upper portion of the building was gutted, and the lower floors badly damaged by water. The first floor of No. 17, occupied by S. A. Foster as an auction store, was damaged by water to the extent of $5,000; insured. The first floor of No. 19 is occupied by Edward D. Farrell as a furniture and picture store, whose loss in stock, by water, is $5,000; insured for $6,000. The second floor of No. 17 is occupied by E. Vahelen as a picture-frame factory; loss, $2,000. The third floor was occupied by J. A. Bachelor as a clock-factory, and his loss was $10,000; insured for $4,000 only. The second floor of No. 19 is occupied as a cigar factory by E. Meyer & Co.; loss $3,000; insured. The fourth floor was chiefly occupied by Gluck & Stoeckel, paper-box manufacturers; loss $10,000. A portion of this floor was occupied as a storage for tobacco, owned by persons whose names could not be ascertained. The tobacco was damaged to the extent of $8,600. The fifth floor of No. 17 was occupied by Fiedener & Shutterick, paper-box makers. Loss, $4,000; insured for $2,500. The fifth floor of No. 19 and the attic were occupied by Jacob Bergman, cigar manufacturer. Loss, $5,000; insured for $2,250. The building is owned by B. F. Beekman, and is damaged to the extent of $8,000. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Smith, of the Twenty-third Precinct, while on patrol, discovered flames in the unoccupied frame dwelling No. 35 East Eighty-fifth-street, and on entering the house found that a fire had been kindled in the middle of the floor in a rear room on the main floor of the building. An alarm brought several officers to his assistance, and the flames were promptly extinguished before more than $50 damage had been sustained. It was found that the fire had been kindled with small pieces of wood saturated with kerosene-oil, and a can which had contained the oil was found in a closet in the room. Fire Marshal McSpedon has been informed, and has the matter under investigation.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred on the third floor of the five-story brown-stone building No. 159 Duane-street, occupied by Saulsbury & Co., refinishers and refolders of dry goods, &c. Damage to stock and machinery $1,000; fully insured. The first floor of the premises is occupied by Rhine & Rosenbaum, importers of liquors; damage by water $500. The building was damaged to the extent of $500.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the third floor of the five-story brick building, No. 194 William-street, occupied by Otto Gerdan, manufacturer of window-shade fixtures, caused by a defective flue. A damage to the stock of $500; insured. The second floor is occupied by F. E. Speitor, dealer in fancy and toilet articles, whose loss by water is $300. The building was damaged to the extent of $500; insured.

Fire in Raymond-street Jail.

A heap of straw in the yard of Raymond-street Jail, Brooklyn, took fire, at 9 o'clock last evening, from contact with hot cinders which were carelessly thrown on it, but fortunately was put out before the engines arrived. A slight panic was caused among the prisoners, and outside an idle rumor that an attempt had been made to burn the jail gained temporary credence.

Resignation of Postmaster Jones—Mr. T. L. James his Probable Successor.

The announcement in THE TIMES of yesterday that Gen. Patrick H. Jones had resigned his office as general Postmaster of this City occasioned much comment. Gen. Jones, in answer to an inquiry, said the statement was correct, he had tendered his resignation to the President on the 13th instant. Friends of Gen. Jones say that he had declared to them his intention to resign his onerous position about four months ago, and that he had expressed himself much gratified to think that he would soon be relieved of the weight of care and responsibility for which the salary allowed by the Government is inadequate. At the close of his term of office he had found that through the dishonesty of subordinates, for whose acts he was answerable, he was held responsible for the payment of more money than he had received from the Government for his services. The force of this expression of the Postmaster will be appreciated when the salary of the office is considered, and the fact that he is required to make good over $100,000 lost to the Treasury by the defalcation of Norton, in the Money-order Department.

Mr. Thomas L. James, at present confidential deputy of Collector Arthur, has been mentioned in the dispatches from Washington as the probable successor to Mr. Jones. There is no doubt that this statement is true, and that the nomination will be sent to the Senate on Tuesday next. Mr. James is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, and acknowledged business ability.

In addition to the fulfillment of his routine duties as a deputy collector of this port, he now acts as a chief examiner of applicants for office under the rules of civil service reform. He has filled his present important office for about eight years, under Collectors Barney, Smythe, Grinnell, Murphy, and Arthur, and to their complete satisfaction. Mr. James was in early life apprenticed to the trade of printing, and afterward developing a talent for journalism, arose by successive stages to the position of an editor-in-chief. He edited the leading Whig paper of Madison County, New-York, for a number of years, the office of his journal being located in the town of Hamilton. When the Republican Party sprung into existence and rapidly began to absorb the Whig element, Mr. James became an ardent adherent and exponent of its great principles, and has ever since been among its able and most energetic supporters.

Postmaster Jones speaks of Mr. James with the most unreserved commendation, stating that if he is appointed as his successor he will discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of everybody. It is understood that Col. B. T. Morgan, the present assistant of Postmaster Jones, will retain his office. Gen. Jones' resignation will not take effect until April 1.

The employes of the Post-office express much regret over the news of the resignation of their chief, he being held by them in high esteem.

Hunting the Buffalo.

The latest sporting party formed in this City is for a buffalo hunt on the plains. After the performance at Niblo's Theatre on Saturday Mr. E. D. Davis the ventriloquist, Sir Charles Leopold Manning, a wealthy Irish Baronet, Mr. Geo. Norton, and Mr. Edward Van Riper, decided to spend a fortnight on the plains in quest of the bison. The party will leave New-York after the close of Mr. Davies' engagement on the 29th inst., and proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where arrangements for their reception will be made in advance with Joe Carton, a noted prairie scout and hunter. After the close of the hunt, Mr. Davies will proceed to San Francisco to play an engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre, and then, accompanied by Sir Charles Manning, visit China and Japan in order to astonish the Orientals.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will take place on Wednesday next. The work of laying the double track has been proceeded with vigorously; thirty-seven miles east of Chicago, and the same distance west of Pittsburg, has been completed, and also fifty-two miles between Pittsburg and Crestline, making a total of 126 miles of rails laid. As soon as the weather becomes suitable, the work will be rapidly pressed forward, and the company hopes to complete the double track to Chicago by the end of the year. The road is now operated by the Pennsylvania Company, under the Presidency of Thomas A. Scott.

St. Patrick's Day in New-Jersey.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in New-Jersey will be more general in the [illegible] cities than it has been for years. Delegates from the Irish societies of Hudson County [illegible] in convention last week, and fixed [illegible] tended line of march in Jersey City [illegible] ken, requiring nearly the entire day [illegible] pletion. The line will form on Jers[illegible] the right resting on Newark avenue [illegible] City, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In many of the shops where Irish[illegible] largely employed, work will be almost [illegible] suspended. In Newark the line will [illegible] Plane and Orange streets.

CENTRAL PARK IN MARCH

From Printing-House-Square to The Park—Our Breathing-Place at the Opening of Spring.

For a week past, the milder atmosphere, the bluer sky, and the more brightly shining sun have been suggestive of the advent of Spring. To be sure, the trees have not yet put forth their foliage, or even budded. The song of birds coming back from the South does not awaken us in the morning, nor is it wise to appear in the full glory of Spring attire. But "Old Probabilities" for some time past has been on the right tack, and that old-fashioned book, the almanac, speaks of certain pleasant days which herald the dethronement of Winter, although it hints mysteriously at sundry contests for supremacy which will ensue between heat and cold before the former obtains the mastery and the hills are clad in verdure. But the masses of the Metropolis are always eager to welcome Spring, and every presage of its coming is hailed with delight.

It is nearly an hour's ride in a Fourth-avenue car to Central Park from Printing-House Square, and as the weather was bright and beautiful yesterday, despite the high wind that was driving the clouds and dust along at a furious rate, a reporter of THE TIMES undertook the journey in order to form an idea of how the first really pleasant Sunday in Spring would be enjoyed by the people who usually frequent the Park. Passing the Tombs, that massive, gloomy building, where some have expiated their crimes with their lives; where others have been forced to remain until the law either set them free or adjudged them guilty, where men are now confined who count the few hours which elapse before their execution, the car proceeded on its journey. Ragged and dirty children were playing upon the steps, however, careless of those inside. The car soon passed into the Bowery, and Central Prrk passengers began to enter. The horses were afflicted with a cold, one of them being particularly wheezy. The driver hoped that the animals would recover, spoke of the curative powers of such pleasant, warm weather, and gave the wheezy horse a sharp tap with the ends of the lines whenever he ventured to cough or sneeze. In due time the car reached Fourth-avenue, and soon passed the Twenty-seventh-street depot. It is not used now by railroad lines, but has the front boarded up on a level with the buildings at each side. The whole concern is artistically placarded with advertisements of a great circus and menagerie to be held within. One gentleman on the car remarked that nothing could be in better taste. "A human menagerie had been there quite long enough, and now it was eminently fit to use the concern for a menagerie for animals of a lower order." The horses kept poking along past Forty-second-street depot, and soon arriving at Fifty-ninth-street, the car deposited its freight of passengers for Central Park. There was a fine load too. Some of the inmates had been hanging to the straps for a quarter of an hour, fearful of dropping into the laps of those occupying seats. Others had earned temporary reputations as gymnasts by balancing themselves in all sorts of queer positions upon the front and rear platforms. Still others exhibited marked dexterity in evading the patches of mud thrown up by the feet of the horses from occasional pools. But Fifty-ninth-street was reached at last, and the party disembarked, leaving the driver with an empty car, and the conductor with a full pocket. The crowd was rather a motley one. There were two exquisites, with golden eye-glasses, delicate canes, light Spring suits, and an amazing amount of self-possession and effrontery. They alighted in the best of order, and after a stare or two at an unattended lady, proceeded to face the breeze, just then rather violent. Then a fat Teuton, evidently no stranger to the delights and substantial enjoyments of this life, emerged from the car with his *Frau* and three plump-looking *Kinder*. They kept along on the march toward the Park, much as heavy artillery might be supposed to accompany the light infantry. There were a score of others closely following them. Along the street from Third-avenue also came crowds, generally of the poorer classes, to whom the difference of three cents in car fare was worth saving. These hurried along, anticipating the enjoyment of a walk or saunter in the Park quite as much as those with finer raiment and larger bank accounts. As they passed the entrance the crowds began to disperse in every direction, generally seeking those avenues best protected from the strong wind, which, in spite of the mild temperature of the atmosphere, made walking uncomfortable. The trees, as yet, show no sign of the advent of Spring, the buds being black and the twigs and branches bare and desolate. The wind whipped these about in a violent and distressing manner. The evergreens alone bore the semblance of life. These were, in most instances, as green and beautiful as if no Winter had passed over them with biting blasts and chilling snow. The snow has nearly disappeared, although heaps of it still remain in positions where the rays of the sun have been unable to penetrate. The ice on the ponds has also nearly all melted, although plenty of cakes remain floating on the surface, upon which boys, who elude the vigilance of the Park Police, ferry themselves about in an eagerness for adventure. Sometimes they slip off, and then there is a floundering for a minute or two and a small boy emerges from the pond, well ducked, and immediately starts for home.

Improvements are going on in every part of the Park, and several of the pleasantest portions of the walks and drives are barricaded until the alterations and repairs are completed. The mall, yesterday, was crowded with pedestrians, who encountered the violence of the wind without flinching. It is true, shiny beavers were ruined, bonnets were stripped of their feathers, laces, and fripperies, and distributed with a reckless prodigality among the shrubs and trees. But what matters it, so long as it is the first Sunday promenade in the Park in Spring?

The collections of animals drew immense crowds to the buildings where they are confined. Some stood by the elephant, and gazed in curiosity on its mammoth form; some, with pockets full of candies, fruit, and cake, catered to the enjoyment of the monster and the infant prodigy at its side. The elephants took everything gracefully from the donors, but continually begged for more. Crowds of visitors stood in front of the cages of the lions and tigers, watching these animals pace backward and forward. They seemed very tame, at least to the keeper, who reached his hand through the bars of the cages and patted them on their heads and bodies. The animals seemed to enjoy the caresses, and bending down licked the hands extended to fondle them. The little sun bear attracted a great deal of attention. He is a little fellow, with a deprecating cast of countenance, and dotes on nuts, sweet-meats, and cake. He not only takes these delicacies when offered, but comes to the front of the cage, and standing on his hind legs, stretches both paws out to beg for them. When they are given he clasps the dainty in both paws, brings it to his mouth, and then settling down inside the cage, uses his paws as a plate from which to eat his supplies. A small boy gave him a hot-drop yesterday, and the tears actually came in the poor animal's eyes, probably more from the spiciness of the donation than from any sage reflection upon the wickedness of the lad and humanity in general. The crowds of people continued to throng the favorite avenues and the buildings where the animals were confined until approaching night caused them to disperse to their respective homes. The number of visitors was unusually large and the scenes were gay, as countless equipages moved rapidly over the principal drives and gave animation to the picture. As the Spring has now fairly commenced, Sunday in the Park will continue to be a day of enjoyment to the thousands who visit it on that day during the warm weather.

Church Work Among the Indians.

At the conclusion of the regular services at St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening, Col. E. P. Kemble delivered a lecture on "Church Work Among the Indians." Col. Kemble is Secretary of the Indian Church Mission in Dakota, and has had an experience of twenty years among the Western tribes. He said it was the fashion among a large class of people to decry and treat with contempt the workers in the Indian Mission. The traveler crossing the continent in his luxurious palace-car looks out on groups of drunken, debauched, and diseased creatures, and exclaims: "This is the poor Indian about whom the missionary people make so much fuss." He never seemed to think that it was civilization and contact with the white man that has wrought this terrible ruin on the savage. The language of the white man has furnished the Indian with oaths and blasphemies unknown to his own tongue. The whisky of the white man has degraded his body and brought about the ruin of his soul. By way of illustrating the difference between the Indian uncontaminated by association with the whites and his brother who has fallen a victim to so-called civilization, the speaker described a visit recently made to a camp on the Missouri River, about 400 miles above Sioux City. It was on the occasion of a great feast, and the warriors were decked out in all the glory of paint and feathers. The old chief who addressed them boasted that none of his people wore the garments of the white men, and that among them was an organization to prevent traders bringing whisky on the reservation. The white people he styled a nation of liars, and they could best serve the Indians by leaving them alone. Only too much cause for these bitter words, said Col. Kemble, is found in the repeated acts of treachery of which the Indians have been the victims at the hands of white men. After portraying vividly the difficulty of the work allotted to the Indian Church missionaries, the speaker related numerous touching incidents of devotion and zeal shown by the converted Indians, and concluded by a detailed statement of the number of missionaries engaged in the work, the number of mission stations and churches erected during the year, and the number of savages who had abandoned their roving life and entered into the fold of the church. A collection for the Indian Mission was taken up at the conclusion of the lecture.

The Proposed Fusion of the French Pretenders—Henri d'Orleans' Principles.

The *Espérance du Peuple*—a journal published at Nantes—has received copies of two important letters. The first is from Monseigneur Dupanloup, and the second is a reply from the Comte de Chambord. In his letter, dated the 25th January last, the Bishop concludes his appreciations of the political situation with the following remarks:

When you have received from Providence the mission and duty to save a people, and when this people is perishing under your eyes, I think, and many of your friends think with me, that in a question of fusion (*rapprochement*) there are reciprocal duties to be fulfilled. For in the end this question of fusion does not exist merely between the Orleans Princes and your person; it is between France, them, and you. This is the true state of the case. In this question of fusion all have their duties and responsibility. And, assuredly, if ever a country at its last gasp required from the man whom Providence had preserved for it as a supreme resource, moderation, clear-sightedness, and all possible sacrifices, it is indeed France, now dying in distress. To be deceived on this serious point—to see, even when actuated by a most noble motive, impossibilities which are not such before God—would be the greatest of misfortunes.

To this the Comte de Chambord replies:

MONSIEUR L'EVEQUE—Like yourself, I can have no other interest in this world than the salvation of France, nor any other desire than that of seeing better days for the Church. Count de Blacas, instructed by me to give you a verbal answer to the letters which you have addressed to me, will certainly not have failed to impress upon you how intimately my opinions agree with yours in this respect. I wish herein only to tell you myself, in a few words, how much I regret my inability to follow the advice inspired by your patriotism. You seem to attribute to unfounded scruples, for which God will take me to account, the failure of efforts, so often renewed, to bring about a reconciliation between the two branches of my family. Even though I dive into the depths of my conscience, I do not find that in any one day or hour of my life I allowed these alleged pretensions to become a serious obstacle to a sincere reconciliation. Without prejudice or spite against persons, my duty is, nevertheless, to preserve in its integrity the hereditary principle intrusted to me—a principle without which, I shall never cease repeating, I am nothing, and with which I am everything. It is this which is not sufficiently understood. I am allowed to suppose, Monsieur l'Evêque, by your allusions, that among the first sacrifices considered by you as indispensable to the fulfillment of the country's wishes, you place that of the flag. This is a pretext invented by those who, admitting the necessity of returning to traditional monarchy, wish at least to preserve the symbol of revolution. Be assured that, despite her failings, France has not thus far lost all sense of honor. She could no more understand the Chief of the Bourbons denying the standard of Algiers than she would have understood the Bishop of Orleans consenting to sit in the French Academy in company with sceptics and atheists. I learned, with not less pleasure than all real friends of the country, the presence of my cousins, the Princes, at the Chapelle Expiatoire on the 21st January; for, in coming to pray publicly in this monument consecrated to the memory of the martyr King, they must have experienced in all its force the influence of a place so propitious to great lessons and generous inspirations. I have, therefore, neither sacrifices to make nor conditions to accept. I expect little from the power of men, and much from the justice of God. When the trial becomes too bitter, a look in the direction of the Vatican gives me fresh courage and strengthens my hope. It is in the school of the august captive that one acquires a spirit of firmness, resignation, and peace—of that peace insured to whomsoever takes his conscience as a guide and Pio IX. as a model.

Believe, M. l'Evêque, in my most affectionate sentiments. HENRI.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.

The Case of Mr. Edwin James.

The London *Standard* of Feb. 24 says: "On Saturday the proceedings in this case were continued. Mr. Edwin James concluded his address in support of his application to be readmitted to the Bar.

Mr. Butt, Q. C., then addressed the Judges on the part of the benchers of the Inner Temple, and Mr. James was heard in reply.

Their Lordships, after deliberating for about half an hour, decided that, although Mr. James had urged some very good reasons why he should be readmitted to the Bar; yet he had failed substantially in satisfying them that he was entitled to their favorable judgment. They, therefore, declared that the appeal must be dismissed, and the decision of the benchers upheld.

We are informed that the Judges were not unanimous in disallowing the claim of Mr. James. On the part of the benchers, we understand there were several strong points suggested against his readmission, but it was only upon two of them that their Lordships decided against him, the most prominent being in connection with his transactions in 'Ingram *vs.* Scully.' Their lordships spoke in high terms of the address of the learned gentleman, and of the issues raised by him in the course of his argument, and in dismissing from their consideration all the other reasons urged against him, said that upon these two points alone they found he had failed to establish adequate grounds for being permitted again to practice as a member of the Most Honorable the Society of the Inner Temple. They stated it was with much reluctance that they had come to this conclusion, but they had given the matter their careful consideration, and were of opinion that the balance of facts weighed against his readmission."

An Exciting Scene in Beacon-Street, Boston.

From the Boston Herald, March 14.

A few days since the residents of Beacon-street, occupying houses opposite the Public Garden, were startled by the sight of a runaway horse attached to a butcher's wagon dashing up the street at a fearful pace. Presently the affrighted animal took to the sidewalk, on which many persons were passing, among them a nursery-maid with three children, two walking alongside and the third in a baby-carriage. Suddenly the girl turned and saw her danger, but with remarkable self-possession she grasped two of the children, took them in her arms and landed them out of danger, but too late to rescue the baby. Down came the maddened horse, directly in the wake of the baby-carriage, and while a shudder of terror possessed all who witnessed the sight, he passed the carriage, struck it, breaking off the top, but leaving its little occupant unharmed.

Funeral of Joseph R. Stuyvesant.

The funeral of the late Joseph R. Stuyvesant took place yesterday afternoon, from his residence, No. 321 East Twentieth-street. The services were conducted in St. Mark's Church by Rev. Drs. Rylance and Flagg, the church being filled with the relatives and friends of the deceased. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. Lowenberg, Corson, Snow, Acker, Brundige, Dr. Steele, Judge Hilton, James Everdell, John Robinson, and Mr. Spelman. The remains were interred in the Stuyvesant vault attached to the church.

Nearly a Fatal Mistake.

Yesterday afternoon Fred. Schenckel, a wire-worker, residing at No. 19 Orange-street, Newark, took a solution of zinc in hydrochloric acid in mistake for medicine. In the vial, which the unfortunate patient emptied at a draught, there were two ounces of the liquid, which had been designed for use in his business. When the mistake was discovered, Dr. Sutphen was sent for and he at once administered antidotes which fortunately saved the man's life.

Unfinished Buildings Blown Down.

At about 5 o'clock last evening four unfinished brick dwellings, situated in Madison-avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, were blown down by the high wind. The walls of the buildings, which were being erected for John McCool, had reached the second story and the floor beams had been put in. The dwellings were, however, in a very exposed situation, and the great force of the wind blew the walls over. Fortunately no one was passing the buildings at the time the walls fell, and no person was injured.

Affray in a Liquor Saloon.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon John and Daniel Kerrigan, brothers, entered the liquor store of Peter McDonnell, situated at the foot of Seventy-second-street, near the Hudson River Railroad track. While in the place a quarrel sprang up between McDonnell and the Kerrigans, during which the latter made an attack upon McDonnell, and beat him severely about the head and face. McDonnell was taken to the Reception Hospital, and the Kerrigans were arrested and locked up.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Michael Campen, yesterday, fell into the cellar at No. 18 Mulberry-street, and fractured a leg.

Philip Schmidt, aged fifty-one, No. 549 Pearl-street, fell at the corner of Pearl and Centre streets, and fractured a leg yesterday.

Thomas Willsie, aged two years, of No. 135 Mott-street, fell out of a third story window at the above number, and was seriously injured.

Battery B of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., gave a dramatic entertainment at the Walhalla, last night, followed by a soirée dansante.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Michael J. Sullivan, of No. 406 Seventh-avenue, was held on a charge of selling lottery tickets.

Henry H. Riley, of No. 211 West Houston-street, while intoxicated, yesterday, jumped out out of a second-story window at No. 44 Thomas-street, and sustained serious injuries.

Gassena Faugemann, of No. 347 West Eighteenth-street, was seriously burned, yesterday morning, by her clothing igniting while she was kindling a fire in the range at her residence.

The forty-third annual Commencement of the College of Pharmacy will be held in Association Hall on Monday evening, March 31. Prof. Walter Day, M. D., will deliver the address.

The lighter E. P. Smith, loaded with pork, while lying at Pier No. 2 North River, yesterday afternoon, sprang a leak and sank in a few moments. Fortunately, no one was on board at the time.

The Allgemeine Saenger Bund, and the singing-school established by that organization, gave a musical entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, before a large audience.

Frederick Muller, a diamond-setter, charged with stealing thirty dollars from Medard Snow, was committed for trial by Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

Joseph Bopp, of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, was thrown from a wagon at the corner of Lawrence-street and Ninth-avenue, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

"Why Men Don't Marry?" was the title of a lecture delivered in Cooper Institute, last evening, to a crowded house by Rev. Henry Morgan. Mr. Morgan was requested to repeat the lecture next Sunday evening.

James Hogan, arrested in the act of picking the pocket of Thomas D. Day, of No. 506 Henry-street, Brooklyn, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and remanded, the complainant not being present.

William Hart, aged thirty-three, who lived in Mott-street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries received on Thursday afternoon, by falling from the front platform of car No. 5, of the Second-avenue line, in Allen-street, near Broome-street.

John Brady was arrested shortly before day-break yesterday morning, in Fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, having in his possession a set of burglar's tools. He was taken before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed.

David Jones, of No. 412 East Fifteenth-street, was brought before Justice Cox, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting Officer Edward Dunn, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while the latter was attempting to arrest Jones for disorderly conduct. Jones was held for trial in $500 bail.

The residence No. 705 Lexington-avenue, was entered on Saturday by two burglars who had a large quantity of lace curtains and other goods packed up when they were detected. One of them, Edward Dent, was arrested, and was yesterday taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where Justice Coulter held him in default of bail.

John Fogarty, of No. 32 West Houston-street, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as a suspicious person. Detective Henderson, who made the arrest, thinks he can obtain evidence that will implicate Fogarty in a recent safe-blowing operation. The prisoner was remanded until the case can be "worked up."

The old depots of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads on Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, have been dismantled, and nearly all the paraphernalia of the railroad offices has been removed. Mr. L. B. Lent has secured possession of the entire block and will open a circus, museum, &c., there about the first of April.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Timothy Reynolds, an ex-policeman, a lunatic, was arrested by officer John Morris, of the Twenty-second precinct, and locked up at the West Forty-seventh-street police station. While in his cell, Reynolds took a knife which he had concealed in his boot, and cut off a large portion of his right ear. He was attended by Dr. Sayre, and sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

BROOKLYN.

The consideration of the report of the Law Committee in relation to the charges against District-Attorney Britton, will be the special order at the meeting of the Committee of One Hundred this evening.

LONG ISLAND.

The Long Island City Water Commission have, it is understood, secured about ten acres of land near Woodside, to obtain a supply of water adequate to meet the present wants of the city.

The Sea Cliff Grove Camp-meeting Association have recently purchased the steam-boat Arrowsmith, for $30,000, and during the coming Summer she will make through trips between New-York and the Grove.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Smith Stitt, residing at Old Fields, while going down-stairs with a lighted kerosene lamp in his hand, fell and broke the lamp; the oil caught fire, and the flames communicated with his clothing, burning him so severely that he survived only an hour.

The Suffolk County Court and Court of Sessions, Judge Reid presiding, will convene at the Court-house in Riverhead to-day. It is expected that the persons held for rioting in the Kelsey affair at Huntington—Messrs. Banks, Sammis, and Prime—and the burglars arrested for robbing the store of Mr. Collins, at Smithtown recently, will be placed on trial.

According to statements made in a local paper, Kelsey, of tar-and-feather notoriety, has certainly been seen and recognized twice since the night of the outrage at Woodside, by the keeper of a hotel there, on the 6th or 7th of November; and in the outskirts of Huntington by four persons, on the 19th of January. The latter are ready to make oath as to his identity.

A large force of men are now at work on the Bay Ridge end of the New-York, Bay Ridge, and Hempstead Railroad. By the purchase of the Bergen farm by Hon. Abraham Wakeman, one of the directors, the right of way has been secured to the company, and it now has access to a valuable water front and ferry right. The road will be completed from Bay Ridge to Valley Stream by October next.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. George W. Curtis has so far recovered from his recent severe attack of sickness that his physicians pronounce him out of danger.

A committee has been organized in Richmond County for the purpose of visiting the poor-house, jails, and other public institutions, to see to their proper management. Rev. Jas. S. Bush is President.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Paterson Board of Education expended $54,131 during the past year out of an appropriation of $59,200. The estimate for this year is $64,500.

The sale of property for unpaid taxes in Paterson will be resumed to-day at the Franklin House. Five thousand dollars were received from arrears of taxes last week.

Rev. D. R. Lowrie, of the Cross-street M. E. Church, and Rev. T. E. Gordon, of the Prospect-street Church, Paterson, preached their farewell sermons to their congregations yesterday.

Arrangements have been made by the Paterson Board of Education for the construction of stairways in the rear of public schools Nos. 1 and 2, in order to avoid accidents in case of fire. The proposed improvements will cost about $5,000.

George F. Britton was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday evening for having 691 bottles of soda water stamped with the names of different manufacturers. Britton has been fined before for a similar offense, and he is held in bail for fines in this case amounting altogether to $3,455.

During the gale yesterday morning the roof of the Washington Market, in Paterson, was partially blown from its fastenings, and a portion of it carried away, causing a damage of several hundred dollars. The building is at Broadway and Washington-street, and is in process of erection, and has a frontage of 100 feet on the former street and 200 on the latter.

The Surrogate of Passaic County has issued a citation commanding Andrew Derrom, as administrator, to account for the estate of August Moebus, deceased. The citation has issued because of the supposed implication of the estate in the failure of Col. Derrom, whose liabilities amount to $200,000, but who has not been thrown into bankruptcy, having shown that he could probably liquidate his liabilities if opportunity was given him.

Young Peoples' Prayer-Meeting.

The eleventh anniversary of the Young People's Prayer-meeting of the Spring-street Presbyterian Church was celebrated last evening. The exercises consisted of singing, prayers, and short addresses, by Messrs. Wm. E. Dodge, G. S. Chapin, the pastor, Rev. G. H. Campbell, and others. The annual report showed the meetings to be of great usefulness in bringing back the erring ones. At almost every one many new members were enrolled, 550 meetings having been held.

The President's Visit to Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, March 14.

President Grant, accompanied by his private secretary, Gen. Babcock, paid a flying visit to Philadelphia, yesterday, for the purpose of accepting the courtesy of a dinner tendered to him by Hon. Wayne McVeagh. The President was the guest of Hon. A. E. Borie, to whose residence he went on his arrival. The dinner was given at 7 o'clock, in the banquet-room of the Union League, and was an extremely elegant affair, gastronomically considered, reflecting the highest credit upon Mr. Dremel, the accomplished steward of the League.

Among the guests invited to meet the President were Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. George W. Woodward, Hon. A. E. Borie, Hon. W. H. Armstrong, Judges Agnew, Williams, Mercur, and Hare, Gens. Cadwalader, Babcock, and Crawford, Provost Charles J. Stillé, Dr. Wm. Pepper, Messrs. Henry C. Carey, Lindley Smith, Edward C. Knight, Joseph Patterson, Theodore Cuyler, Lewis Wain Smith, Francis Wells, Robert A. Lamberton, Harrisburg; Henry Armitt Brown, John J. Pinkerton, West Chester; Luther M. Jones, New-York.

The occasion was a purely private and social one, the President's visit having no political significance whatever. No speeches were made, and only the single appropriate toast to "The President of the United States," was gracefully proposed by Mr. McVeagh. After the cloth had been removed, the gentlemen of the Farmers' Club, who were also dining at the League House, were introduced to the President by Mr. McVeagh. Among these pleasant additions to the party were Messrs. Morton McMichael, Asa Packer, J. Gillingham Fell, Samuel M. Felton, S. I. Comly, Franklin Comly, John Welsh, Geo. Blight, G. Dawson Coleman, George Lear, Gen. Patterson, and other prominent citizens. Still later in the evening, quite a number of the leading members of the Constitutional Convention and of the Union League also paid their respects to the President.

The President was in unusually bright spirits, looking remarkably well, and entering into the general conversation of the evening with an ease and freedom which gave a pleasant suggestion of his enjoyment of his temporary escape from the pressure of official duties. The President and Gen. Babcock returned to Washington by the late night train.

"The Honesty of Princes."

From the London Echo, Feb. 28.

"The friendship of princes" has proverbially a bad character; but, if the story which it is said Mr. Gregory will shortly tell in the House of Commons can be substantiated, the common honesty of princes will be in as bad repute as their friendship. The ancestor of Sir Charles Dick was Sir William Dick, of Braid, who lent King Charles I. £52,418. Out of this sum he received back in various ways £5,000 or £6,000, and his son, Sir Andrew Dick, on urging his claims on Charles II., obtained a pension of £132, "until such time as his Majesty should take course with the principal." This pension, we are told, has been paid to the descendants of the original Sir William by each successive sovereign down to 1845, when, without any reason assigned, it was suddenly stopped, leaving Sir Charles Dick, the present representative of the family, in such poverty that he has long supported himself by acting as custodian to the Brighton Museum, and now, in extreme old age, is entirely destitute, unable to do more than keep the sticks and umbrellas of visitors at the door of the gallery. Of course, all this curious story needs to be verified. We are always hearing of debts due to kings long since dead, and only a week or two ago we were told the nation owed several millions on the credit of Edward III. to the great banking houses of Florence. In any case, however, the fact of a pension avowedly granted by one sovereign as an earnest of future settlement of debt, and continued for eight reigns, affords prima-facie evidence that the claims in question are not visionary, and whether Parliament be, or be not, the proper body to consider them, we trust the nation will heed them all the more because they are made by an aged gentleman of ancient stock reduced to deplorable destitution, and every way deserving of assistance, and charged with a family of five children.

Hotel Arrivals.

Gen. F. B. Stark, of Mississippi; Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Hon. Josiah Baker, of Boston; Hon. James Mackin, of New-York, and Henry A. Richmond, of Batavia, N. Y., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. John McNeill, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. J. E. Mulford, of Richmond; Col. E. L. Jewell, of New-Orleans, and Judge Charles Daniells, of Buffalo, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New-Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Gilmore, of Boston, and Andrew Low, British Consul at Savannah, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. J. T. Wilder, of Tennessee, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Germans and the Charter.

The German Republican Central Committee and the presidents of the German Republican organizations of the different Assembly Districts will hold a meeting at No. 349 Bowery this evening, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the City charter, with a view of urging its speedy passage.

[Advertisement.]

"READING CHARACTER."—One who can read the motives of strangers at a glance has an advantage of others, which the poet Burns appreciated when he said:

"O wad some power the gift to give us,
To see ourselves as others see us,
It would from many a blunder free us,
And foolish notion."

For ten cents, a specimen number of the illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, (worth $3 a year,) sent, first post, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Wm. Suttie, W. P. Lewis, C. H. Fitch, W. M. Parker, wife, and infant, Mme. L. Desbouillons, servant, and babe, A. Low, H. B. Titus, J. Gunst, Mrs. Wm. Pattison, Capt. J. A. B. Lathrop, Miss Mary L. Galty, Diego Lopes, wife, and family, and others in steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....6:09 | Sun sets......6:09 | Moon rises...9:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:23 | Gov. Island.10:22 | Hell Gate..11:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, March 16.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen March 1, via Southampton 4th, with mdse. and 445 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. March 16, at 3 P. M., off Fire Island, passed ship Astronom, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for New York.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah March 13, with mdse. and passengers, to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick. March 15, 3 P. M., spoke bark Sarah M. Smith, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bishop, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia: 93 ds. out, ashore on Phenix Island, where she had just struck. Capt. Bishop requested us to lay by him, which we did until 7½ P. M., when she came off without damage.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Erik, (Dan.,) Carl, Liverpool, via Philadelphia, March 15, with mdse. to Tetens & Bockmann.

Ship Wellington, of Windsor, N.S., Harris, Antwerp, forty-one days, with empty barrels, to J. W. Elwell & Co.; bark Atlantic, of New Haven, Nickerson, St. Pierre, twenty-three days, with sugar, to H. Trowbridge's Sons; lon. 69 33, spoke brig Clotilde (Italian), from Naples, for New-York.

Bark Atlantic, (Nor.,) Johansen, Havana Feb. 28, with sugar to Tetens & Bockman. The A. is anchored outside the bar.

Schr. Ranneys, (of Scilly,) Hitchins, Messina 84 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co. Feb. 23, lat. 35 30, lon. 68, passed schr. Edward Burnett, steering S.

Schr. Wm. Thompson, Robbins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Northrup, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Savage, Savage, Norwalk.

SAILED—Brig Alice, for Gibraltar, for orders.

WIND—Sunset, heavy N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 15.—Arr. steamer William Crane, from Baltimore. March 16.—Arr. bark Miranda, from Probolingo. Brigs White Swan, from Antigua; Forest Prince, from Ponce; John Aviles, from Cape Haytien. Schrs. John Norris, from Ponce, and Thomas Walter, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 16.—Arr. steamers Metropolis, from New-York, for New-Orleans, with crank-pin broken; Georgia, from New-York; bark Granton, from Liverpool; schr. Young America, from Havana.

Sld. steamer Josie, for Liverpool; bark Vinco, for Liverpool; brig Jose Barreras, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 16.—Brig Geo. S. Berry, from Baltimore, for St. Thomas, while at anchor in the Roads last night, was run into by the schr. Andrews and had her jibboom carried away.

Sld. brig Ida C., for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 16.—Arr. schr. Abyssinia, from Antwerp.

Tugs have gone to the assistance of the bark Caducee, ashore at Sapelo.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 15.—Arr. brig Oak Point, (Br.,) St. Thomas 18 ds., for Boston; schrs. C. W. Anderson, (Br.,) St. John, P. R., 19 ds., for do.; Florence Nowell, and R. & S. Carson, Newcastle, Del., for do.; E. C. Gates, Weehawken, for do.; Mansfield, New-York, for do.; Winona & Ella, Portland, for Baltimore; Edwin P. Morrison, (Sm.,) Boston, for do.; Sedona, Rockport, Me., for Norfolk; Whitney, Long, do., for Savannah.

Sld. brig Oak Point; schrs. R. & S. Carson, Jas. Ponder, C. W. Anderson, (Br.,) Florence Nowell, Mansfield, and Gen. Connor.

10 o'clock A. M.—Wind W. by S., light; overcast.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY FRESH INVOICES OF
PONGEE PARASOLS,
IN NEW STYLES.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
TRIANON FANS,
HIGH-BACK COMBS, A LA MARIA LOUISE.
TIGHT-FOLDING UMBRELLAS,
FOR LADIES, MOUNTED IN SILVER AND IN GOLD; NEW BELT ATTACHMENTS AND SILVER ORNAMENTS SUITABLE FOR SPRING DRESS.

Spring, 1873.
WHOLESALE
A. T. Stewart & Co.
are now making their
Spring Exposition of
DRESS GOODS.
The display of PLAIN AND FANCY
British & French Fabrics
will be found unusually complete and varied, and, in all materials, the ASSORTMENTS OF COLORS contain the entire range of the fashionable
NEW SHADES.
This offering comprises every NOVELTY OF FABRIC AND COLOR produced by BRITISH and Continental Manufacturers
FOR THIS SEASON,
and will be constantly replenished by further
Special Importations
of everything new, in design or shade, which may yet be exhibited in European markets, or which the popular taste may demand.
The lines of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Staple Goods
are full and unbroken, and our arrangements are complete to cover the prompt fulfillment of orders in the growing demands of this branch of our business.
In our SAMPLE OFFICE opportunity will be afforded to PACKAGE BUYERS to carefully examine this extensive Stock.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BROOKS BROS.,
CLOTHIERS,
UNION-SQUARE
AND
CORNER CHERRY AND CATHERINE-STS.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS FOR
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
AND ALSO TO A GREAT VARIETY OF THE BEST STYLES OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Smalpage & Son
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

The Kensett Collection.
Executor's Sale of over Five Hundred of the
FINEST STUDIES AND PICTURES
By the late
JOHN F. KENSETT
Will take place at
ASSOCIATION HALL.
During the week commencing MONDAY, March 24, and ending SATURDAY, March 29.
The sale will begin at 7½ o'clock each evening.
A FREE EXHIBITION
Of this collection will be given at the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., from FRIDAY, March 14, to SATURDAY, March 22, from 9 to 5 during the day, and 8 to 10 in the evening.

BILLIARD HALLS.—GREAT IMPROVEments made.—2-inch, $4; 2¼-inch, $5; 2½-inch, $6; fifteen ball pool, 2¼-inch, $24 set; billiard counters, red, white, and blue, $5 set; 1¾-inch checks, $50 set; 1½-inch, $5 per 100.
WM. M. WELLING & CO., No. 207 Centre-st.